P & O
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,669—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th July.
" SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	22nd "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
" SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	12th "
" MILANESE	4362	L. M. Wilmer	19th "
M. I. BALLARAT	6164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
" CLYDE	4969	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. I. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	9th "
" SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	16th "
M. I. PENINSULAR	5.87	W. Wheler	23rd "
" CLYDE	4969	C. T. Denny	30th "

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked " proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transship for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Klausberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,936	7th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Saloon.	Deck.
	Rs. 175	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 320	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,000	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	22nd July 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Bassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 14, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	.....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,327	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Requier	12th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SALAZIE	4,235	Negio	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
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PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 29th July, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 9th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on 5th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th July, 1899.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly.

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliste" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	per	doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per	bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per	pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per	doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	,,	,,	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	,,	,,	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,,	,,	24 0	27 0

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Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
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FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
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9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
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You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

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FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE.....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10

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MARCKS & CO., LD., beg to notify that the POONA BRANCH of their Business will be REMOVED on or about the 15th July, from No. 11, Arsenal Road

TO NO. 8, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE NAPIER HOTEL.

The NEW SHOW ROOMS being MORE COMMODIOUS, BETTER LIGHTED and BETTER SUITED for arrangement of Stock than the present premises,

MARCKS and Co., Ld., can assure their Patrons and the Public of a display of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PLATE, PIANOFORTES, BICYCLES, &c.,

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 30th June, 1899, have THIS DAY been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1899.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

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TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NIRABAI MULGAUVKARIN, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KESSERBAI NIRABAI MULGAUVKARIN,
INDIRABAI NIRABAI MULGAUVKARIN,
TARABAI NIRABAI MULGAUVKARIN,
RUKMIBAI NIRABAI MULGAUVKARIN,
and RAJABAI NIRABAI MULGAUVKARIN, ... Petitioners.

Relict of the Executors of the said Will.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

(Sd.) D. B. BINNING,
The 11th day of July, 1899.

Messrs. PAYNE GILBERT, SAYANI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
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Bombay, 13th July, 1899.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Vencogopan Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicine did me no good. I was then recommended to try Ratliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Ratliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Ratliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Ratliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Ratliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Rs. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. RATLIWALLA, Wories, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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For further information refer to hand-bills which, can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 21st June 1899.

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14th June, 1899.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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VEUVE CLIOQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

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If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
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Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired pow

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 2-27m., 3-20s. Low water, 8-33m., 10-3s.
Third Cricutal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Gun Club meet, Love Grove, Worlee, 5 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 3-22m., 3-2s. Low water, 9-43m., 11-2s.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Byramjee Cricket Club vs. Esplanade C. C.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Mr. Markey's XI.
Liberal, Esplanade vs. John Bright.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.—On the application of Mr. Anderson, to the Chief Justice, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Mr. Billimoria, Secretary to the J. N. Tata Trust Settlement, was excused from further attendance on the common jury at the present Criminal Session.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. David Gosling at the Theosophical Hall, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject,—"The influence of the teachings of Christ upon Modern Civilization. The current literature upon the question. "What would Jesus do if now living on Earth."

ROVERS, FOOTBALL CLUB.—The following teams will represent the Rovers in the match against the 15th Royal Artillery on the Oval ground, this evening. Kick-off at 5-30:—Goal—Howson; Backs—Watkin and Reynolds; Half-backs—Strang, Parker, and Smarden; Forwards—Thomas, Scrafton, Manning, Prescott, and Latta. Reserve—Cheeseman and Brokenshaw.

FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—On Wednesday evening, one Abdul Gaffar, a Kalasi, aged 15 years, employed on board the steamship Fazilka, was walking across a plank, which was laid on No. 1 hatch, when he accidentally slipped and fell into the hold, a distance of about 20 feet. He was conveyed to the Cowasjee Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he had sprained both his ankles and sustained a cut on the head.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.—The following will be the teams for to-day's Gymkhana matches, and members of "B" team are requested to note the change of time for commencement of match at Parsee Gymkhana, at 1.30 p.m.—Captains Rogers, Tomkies, Mendell, and Aitken, Messrs. Jardine, Cheetham, Baker, B. J. B. Stephens, Nigel-Jones, Back, and Brooks. B" team will play at Artillery Mal, at 2.30 p.m. sharp—Captains Holland and Loch, Messrs. E. McCan-land, Muirhead, Truman, Mackay, Gray, Skene, DaSouisy, Beville, and Byce.

BURGLARY AT ARTHUR ROAD.—Gunna Somaji, residing on the ground-floor of a chawl at Arthur Road, and who keeps a Marwaree shop in the front room of the same premises, reported to the police, on Thursday morning, that some time during the previous night his place of business was broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing an iron bar from a window in the back of the shop, and gold and silver ornaments, of the approximate value of Rs.800, were stolen from a large box. The complainant is unable to furnish the police with an inventory of the property stolen as he had not kept any account book. The property stolen belonged to his customers, who had pledged them with him. The complainant and his brother were asleep in the shop during the night in question, and were roused by the window through which the entrance was effected by the thieves. The shop is about a hundred paces away from the police post, but not within the hearing of the sepoy or his view.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT MADHAV BAUGH AND RAM BAUGH.—On Thursday last, the 13th instant, marriage festivities were held both at Madhav Baugh and Ram Baugh, in honour of the marriage of Mr. Vithaldas Harjivandas, son of Mr. Jugjivandas Harjivandas and grandson of the late Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhai. Mr. Harjivandas Jugjivandas is a silk merchant and a partner of the late Mr. Madhowdas Ragoonathdas the champion of widow marriages. Mr. Vithaldas was married to Bai Lilibai, daughter of Sheth Manmohandas Ramji, a leading Kapole Bania merchant and a member of the Municipal Corporation. Contrary to time custom mostly in vogue among the Hindus, the parties were of proper age and nearly evenly matched, being 21 and 19 years of age, respectively. Moreover, the time-honoured custom of the bridegroom riding on horse back was departed from in this instance. He walked with the marriage procession to the bride's place, where the marriage was solemnized. Again the festivities which would have been ordinarily prolonged to four days or a week, were in this case put on to a single day only, marking an epoch in the Kapole Bania caste reform. This was mainly due to the strong opinions held on the-se points by Mr. Harjivandas, the bridegroom's father.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

MEETING DISSOLVED.

THE adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at 3, registered office, in Medows Street, Fort, Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit presiding. The proceedings were conducted in Gujarati.

At the outset the Chairman asked the shareholders to conduct themselves in accordance with the laws governing public meetings, and not to be led away by any of the meeting by indulging in improper language. He then submitted to the meeting whether the report would be accepted by them as read or they wished it to be read.

Mr. Cooverji Mehta, one of the shareholders, said that the notice convening the meeting should be read first, and contended that the meeting was illegal inasmuch as no notice for calling it had been given seven days before as required by the Articles of Association as well as in pursuance of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the shareholders.

After some discussion, Mr. Owen, the Company's solicitor, informed the meeting that, whereas this was an adjourned meeting, and therefore a continuation of the last meeting, no further notice was necessary.

The Chairman ruled that the meeting was legally constituted.

Mr. Mehta complained that since the last three or four years the annual reports of the directors were published in English only, instead of in Gujarati as well as inGujerati according to the practice prevailing in the preceding years. He requested that the report might be read in Gujerati for the benefit of the majority of shareholders.

The request was complied with.

Mr. Mehta then proposed the appointment of Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharegbat on a remuneration of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of auditing the items of cotton, stores, coal, yarn, cloth and waste for the years 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Mr. Hormusji Mistri seconded the proposition.

Mr. Ratiram Dargaram Dave moved a rider to the effect that in the event of Mr. Kharegat refusing to accept their offer, Mr. Dwarkadas Odhawji should be appointed instead.

Mr. Mehta having accepted the rider, the proposition was put to the vote and lost by 41 votes against 37.

This result was received by several shareholders with an uproar, and cries were raised of packed majorities and of crushing the minorities. Poll was demanded, which the Chairman expressed his readiness to grant, provided that an application for it was made in a proper form. He twice warned them that if they persisted in making use of objectionable language and continued to be unruly, he would be compelled to dissolve the meeting. But the warning having been disregarded and several shareholders remaining unruly, the Chairman dissolved the meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

JULY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONSTANTINOPLE AND EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cables, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.
Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Berlin.
Cable Benny-Kamerun interrupted.
Cable laid between Swakopmund at head of Walfish Bay to Mossamedes ant to Capetown.
Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown.
Communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th July 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Date			Time occupied in transmission.
	D.	H.	M.	Hours. Minute.
Turkey	14	1	6 p.m.	5 25
Teheran	14	2	0 p.m.	0 29
Suez	14	3	0 p.m.	0 8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 14th July, 1899.

From	Maximum time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta	1	18	—	1
Madras	1	6	—	1

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill,and many others. Delicately perfumed. Wasting; When buying of the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,see that name and figure-head of "Albion"are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FORGED HUNDEES CASE.

THE second of the cases connected with the extensive forgery of hundees in Bombay, amounting to Rs. 63,000, was called on for trial before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The prisoners Manekial Ghelabhoy, Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banajee, and Chotalal Harjivan were placed at the bar on charges of having on the 13th March, and 6th and 13th April, 1899, fraudulently and dishonestly used as genuine forged hundees, drawn on the firm of Ramnarayan Baldeodas, of Bombay, for Rs. 2,500, Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 2,500, respectively. They were further charged with abetting each other in the commission of the offence, which was committed in consequence of such abetment. Bapuji Dhunjibhoy was further charged with forgery of the hundee, and he and the other prisoners were also charged with abetting each other in the commission of the offence, which was committed in consequence of such abetment. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Hugh Sealey, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for Manekial Ghelabhoy; and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Malla and Malla, appeared for Bapujee. Chotalal was not represented.

The Chief Justice remarked that he thought the forgery should be made a separate offence from the other charges.

Mr. Young: I was furnished with a copy of the charge when your lordship took your seat on the bench this morning; and I have had no time to consider the point.

The Chief Justice: You are in a better position than I am, for I have not seen the charges yet (a laugh).

Mr. Young said he thought the forgery charges should go out.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said the charges were distinct, and should be separated, and that the accused should be charged only with using as genuine forged document.

The Chief Justice said that, on the point of abetment of using the forged documents, he should allow evidence of the forgery to be given; but the latter charge should be eliminated.

Mr. Anderson consented to leave out the charges of forgery and the abetment of forgery, and said he would proceed on the other charges.

The Chief Justice: You will be entitled to show the conspiracy and give evidence regarding the forgery and its abetment.

Mr. Ander-on asked that a free pardon be given to the other accused Jivan, who was sent to present some of the hundees. He was only a servant of Manekial, and therefore would be likely to know, and did know all that went on inside the conspiracy. Chotalal was not a servant. With regard to Jivan, they thought he would be able to give direct and conclusive evidence on points on which he (Mr. Anderson) could at present give only circumstantial evidence. The principal culprits are Manekial and Bapujee. On these grounds, and as his crime was much less heinous than that of the others, Mr. Anderson asked his lordship to grant a free pardon to Jivan, whom he intended to call as a witness in this case.

Jivan was placed forward in the dock.

Mr. Sanjana said he appeared for Jivan, and asked to be allowed to speak to him, as he had some property of his in the hands of the police.

Jivan, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said he accepted the offer of pardon on condition of his giving true evidence, and that he knew about the offences charged against the prisoners.

He was removed from the dock and placed on one side for the present.

Mr. Anderson then stated to the jury the main facts of the case for the prosecution. The prisoners were charged with fraudulently using as genuine three forged hundees, and with abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The law allowed only three offences to be laid in one trial against a prisoner. The accused were charged in respect of hundees, or native bills of exchange, drawn by up-country firms upon the firm of Ramnarayan Baldeodas in Bombay. They are not drawn in favour of a definite payee, but are equivalent to a cheque drawn in favour of bearer. The first of these hundees for Rs. 2,500, was on the 13th March last, on Ramnarayan Baldeodas, was presented and paid on the 13th March. The next one for Rs. 10,000, drawn on the 1st April, was presented and paid on the 6th April. It was presented one day before, but was not paid under circumstances which the learned counsel would mention later on. The third hundee, which was drawn on the 24th February, was presented and paid on the 13th April, 40 days after sight. All these hundees were presented for payment by Chotalal on the instructions of Manekial; and they were actually forged for the hands of one prisoner Bapujee. The forged documents were described as valuable securities, and the offence in respect to them was the more heinous in law. The jury would have first to consider whether the documents were forged; whether the prisoners, or any of them, used them, knowing them to be forged? Or, if they did not use them as genuine, did they conspire to use them for the purpose, and did one do the other in so using them? The prosecution charged that the prisoners conspired with Mohunlal Kissonlal, the moonim who was tried and sentenced on Thursday, and that they conspired with one another, and with the moonim to commit a series of frauds upon the Bombay firm of Ramnarayan Baldeodas. It might be put forward as an argument that it was a mistake. The law, said the learned counsel, allowed a wide range in the case regarding other hundees, a series of thirteen hundees, which were forged and all drawn on one firm, the moonim of which was convicted and sentenced on the preceding day. The very first hundee, which in other words forged, was tried to be passed on the firm of Hiralal Gopal, the moonim of which was not in the swim, and desired that the hundees should be left with him for further inquiries. The accused were told Irgin that he never called again for the hundees. Their first attempt proved disastrous; and knowing that it was a forged hundee, the accused severed their connection with it. In other words, the prosecution of the fraud to get sample hundees and to imitate the handwriting on genuine hundees. The moonim got some sample hundees and handed them over to the forger Bapujee and he succeeded in imitating them. The conspirators however, thought these were not materials enough, and at the suggestion of Manekial, a man named Chandumull was sent up-country to buy sample hundees in order to use them in imitating and forging others. Chandumull went to Indore, Bhopal, Sibore, and other Native States, where the hundees were to be drawn and sent to Bombay for payment. They had to be drawn on stamped paper in use in these native States, and Chandumull would tell the jury that he bought these stamped papers at the suggestion of Manekial. Having made these preparations and arrangements, the accused commenced operations, and their first attempt was made in November 1898 on the firm of Hiralal Gopal, as the learned counsel had already stated. This attempt proved disastrous; and they then applied their attention to the firm of Ramnarayan Baldeodas, the moonim of which joined them in the conspiracy. Now, who were the payees for the forged hundees? They were alleged drawers at Bhopal, Indore, Sibore, Ajmeere, &c. When a hundee was presented, it was passed on to the receiving firm, which took a note of particulars, and made a copy in its books. The moonim generally required a letter of advice in order to protect the firm; but in this case, no letter of advice had been received except in one or two instances; and there they had been forged by the same hand that forged the hundees. Not only was it a practice to send letters of advice, but it was also a practice after payment of the hundees to advise the drawers that the hundees had been paid. In this case no such letters were written after payment. Ten payees in this case were all bogus firms named Manekial Kevaldas, Lukhmichand, and Nursey, Moolji got up by the accused Manekial for his purposes. The firm of Purbhoodas was a shifting firm and had two or three addresses at a time, or changed its place of existence. How were the frauds found out? It was in this way. The hundee for Rs. 10,000 was presented on the 6th April, when one of the owners of the firm, Premsookh happened to be in the shop and required a letter of advice. No such letter had been received in connection with it. Mr. hunlal, the moonim, said no letter had been received; and Premsookh referred the matter to Jobarimull the son of Jamnadas, the old owner of the firm, who was ill at Malad. Joharimull ordered a telegram to be sent to Ajmere, where the hundee was drawn. A man wrote the telegram and directed it to Ajmere, Mohunlal altered the address to Amritsar. It was sent to Amritsar, and the reply was that there was no firm named in the telegram. Now, Mohunlal's object in sending the telegram to Amritsar was to gain time in furtherance of the objects of the conspiracy: In two days a letter of advice came from Ajmere that the hundee drawn for 10,000 had been drawn. This was a forged letter and had actually been forged in the house of Bapujee. On the 29th April, one Bunsidhur, a friend of Joharimull, was sent to the firm's place of business when he saw the moonim Mohunlal removing some documents. These were a receipt for the telegram and a notice from the telegraph office. These were suspicious documents, and Bunsidhur prevented Mohunlal from removing them. Bunsidhur said he would report the matter to the partner at Malad. The moonim Mohunlal said he would himself do so. He left Bombay on pretence of doing so and absconded to Nassik. On the next day Bunsidhur went again to the firm's place, made enquiries, and discovered the thirteen forged hundees which the firm had paid. On Mohunlal's arrest, he made a statement, implicating the other accused who were also arrested. Some of the other conspirators were also being looked for, but had not yet been arrested. Directly Bapujee was arrested, he took Inspector Sloane to his quarters, where were found documents and forged hundees. The forgeries bear a strong resemblance to the genuine hundees. The learned counsel hoped by the evidence of Jivan to show the exact relation in which the accused stood to each other.

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THE Princess of Wales's Stakes of 10,000 sovs; the second to receive 1,500 sovs, the third 1,000 sovs; the nominator of the winner 400 sovs, and the nominator of the second 200 sovs. (B.M.)

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Lord Allington's Royal Emblem, 3 years, 8st 2lb...(Maidego) 2
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Dieudonne, 4 yrs, 9 st 11 lb, o. Greenan, 4 yrs 9 st 8 lb, o. Musg, 3 yrs, 8 st 10 lb, o. My Boy, 3 yrs, 8 st 7 lb, o. Boniface, 3 yrs, 8 st 2 lb, o. Birkenhead, 3 yrs, 8 st 2 lb, o.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Flying Fox, 7 to 1 agst Ninus, 8 to 1 agst Birkenhead, 10 to 1 agst My Boy, 100 to 7 agst Royal Emblem, 100 to 6 agst Dieudonne, 33 to 1 agst Musg, 50 to 1 agst Boniface, and 100 to 1 agst Greenan.

Place Betting: 4 to 1 on Flying Fox, 6 to 4 on Ninus, 5 to 4 agst My Boy, 6 to 4 agst Birkenhead, 5 to 2 each agst Royal Emblem and Dieudonne, 3 to 1 agst Musg, 8 to 1 agst Boniface, and 20 to 1 agst Greenan.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday, June 23, Mr J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India Whether he had received any information as to the reported raid on Sunday last of a force of Waziris upon cattle in the Lower Kurram, and as to the encounter which took place between these tribesmen and a pursuing party; and whether any further developments were expected to arise out of the incident.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no official information on the subject of this incident, and am, therefore, disposed to believe that no political importance is attached to it. The conditions of this part of the Indian frontier are such that raids of this kind are not an unusual occurrence.

THE CAPE GARRISON.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary for War whether the Government had decided upon reinforcing the troops at the Cape to a total of 40,000 men, of which number 15,000 would go from India and the remainder from this country.

Mr. Wyndham: No, Sir.

Mr. Davitt asked whether the hon. gentleman's attention had been called to statements to that effect in several London newspapers recently, and whether there was any foundation for them.

Mr. Wyndham: There are objections to inviting the representatives of the War Office to correct the rumours that are published.

LAND REVENUE IN INDIA.

Sir H. Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India what was the acreage of land in India paying land revenue; what was the amount payable in 1898 and in 1899; what was the extent of land under sugar cane in those years, and what was the amount of land revenue paid in respect of such land and was there any difference in the rate of land revenue payable in Bengal.

Lord G. Hamilton: (1) The acreage in British India paying land revenue was, according to the latest returns for the year 1896-97, 307,000,000 acres. (2) The amount of land revenue payable in 1897-98 (actual accounts) was 25,684,000 rx., and in 1898-99 (revised estimate) 27,673,000 rx. These figures do not include the revenue credited to the Irrigation Department. The receipts of 1898-99 were swollen by the payments of revenue suspended during the famine year. (3) The area under sugar cane in British India during 1897-98 was 2,375,763 acres. I have not yet received the sugar area figures of 1898-99. The returns do not give separately the amount paid in respect of this area, but the latest approximate estimate by the Government of India put that amount (independent of irrigation returns) at 640,000 tons of rupees. (4) There is from year to year no material change in the amount or rate of the land revenue payable in the Province of Bengal, where most of the land is permanently settled.

BRITISH PORTS IN PERSIA.

Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's Government had any information, official or otherwise, confirmatory of the statement that the Governor of Bunder Abbas had received a letter from Teheran intimating that the port was to be ceded to, or otherwise placed in possession of, Russia; whether the island of Karagh, or Karak, thirty miles north-west of Bushire, which was once under British occupation, was still in our possession; and whether the British Government retained any lien on the port of Bassadore, formerly a station of the Indian Navy, situate at the north-west extremity of the island of Kishin, near Ormuz.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to the first paragraph is in the negative. British troops were withdrawn from the island of Karak after the conclusion with Persia of the Treaty of Paris of March 4, 1857. Since the withdrawal, in 1883, of the Indian troops stationed at Bassadore the Indian Government's buildings at that station have been maintained under the charge of a British Indian subject paid by the Government of India.

THE LATE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

Major Rasch asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the regiments which were on active service on the North-West Frontier in 1897 and 1898 would be permitted to bear on the colours and appointments the names of the engagements in which they took part.

Mr. Wyndham: No recommendation to this effect has as yet been received from the Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE DUM DUM BULLET.

On Tuesday, June 27, Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for India how soon he would be able to lay papers upon the table of the House giving grounds on which the Dum Dum bullet used in recent Indian campaigns was adopted, particulars of experiments on animals carried out before it was decided to issue the bullet to troops, the surgical report as to the effect of the bullet on the human body, particulars of experiments now being conducted with the new bullet which is to be substituted for the Dum Dum, and professor Benson's report on the Tubingen bullet; and whether he would procure specimens of the original Dum Dum, the Tubingen bullet, and the bullet which it was proposed to substitute for the Dum Dum in India, and have them placed in the tea-room for the inspection of members.

Lord G. Hamilton: In reply to the first part of the question, the papers which I undertook to give have been some days in print and will shortly be circulated, but they relate only to experiments with the Dum Dum bullet. An inspection of bullets such as is suggested would be quite useless, as no one by looking at a bullet before it is fired can estimate the injury it may inflict when fired.

Mr. Dillon said it had been denied that the bullet experimented upon was the Dum Dum, and he thought if it were placed for inspection in the tea-room members would be able to say whether it was the same bullet or not.

Lord G. Hamilton: I very much doubt whether the hon. gentleman could. Certainly anyone with a knife could convert the ordinary bullet into a Dum Dum bullet in a very few seconds.

Mr. Dillon asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Sir John Ardagh recently read a paper at the Peace Conference setting forth the reasons why, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, the Dum Dum bullet should not be condemned as an unlawful projectile; whether Sir John Ardagh was authorised to state that as the view still held by the British Government; whether the Dum Dum bullet was condemned by a full meeting of the first commission with only two dissentients; and whether it was the intention of the Government to lay papers giving a report of the proceedings of the Peace Conference, and to give the House an opportunity of discussing them before the end of this session.

Mr. Balfour: As regards the first four paragraphs I can really add nothing to what I said to the hon. gentleman in reference to a previous question on the subject of the Peace Conference. Nothing can be communicated by the Government to this House until that Conference is over. As regards the last paragraph, no doubt, papers will be laid with reference to the Conference, but how soon they will be laid it would be impossible for me to say.

Mr. Dillon pointed out that since the right hon. gentleman gave the answer to a previous question the delegates to the Conference had altered the rule and allowed a considerable resource to be published in the papers.

Mr. Balfour: I was not aware of that fact, if a fact it be.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

Sir H. Meysey-Thompson asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Whether her Majesty's Government had an agent on the Persian littoral of the Persian Gulf; and, if so, whether they had received, or expected to receive, any information from him concerning the reported lease for a term of years to the Russian Government of the port of Bunder Abbas.

Mr. Brodrick.—Yes; her Majesty has a consul-general at Bushire. They have not received, and do not expect to receive, from that officer any confirmation of the report in question.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

On Thursday, June 29, Mr. Davitt asked the Secretary of State for India: If the Natu brothers are still imprisoned as a consequence of the late disturbances at Poona; if he can state where they are confined and how they are treated; whether in the trials of the men who have been executed for the murder of a British officer any evidence of any kind implicating the Natus was given; and whether, if the Government of India does not see its way to release men who are imprisoned without trial, an opportunity will be given to them to prove their innocence before some tribunal.

Lord G. Hamilton; The Natus are not imprisoned, but restraints upon their liberty of movement continue to be imposed for the reason stated by me in this House on April 21, 1898, and on other occasions—namely, that the Government of Bombay is not yet satisfied that the public tranquility and order will not be endangered by their meeting. The Natus are not living in the district of Belgaum subject to no restrictions except the disability to leave that district. The Natus are not charged with abetment of the murder referred to, and the answer to third clause of the question is in the negative. As regards the continuance of their detention under Regulation XXV of 1827, not certain that the three batteries first mentioned would in any case which judicial proceedings are not deemed advisable, I have already stated in this House that I do not propose to interfere with the discretion of the Government of Bombay, who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of order and tranquility in their province.

Mr. Davitt asked whether, as these two gentlemen were British subjects, they ought to have a right of fair trial? (Nationalist cheers.) No answer was returned.

MAHOMEDAN PILGRIMS.

In answer to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Brodrick said: It is true that in 1892 her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople represented strongly to the Porte the need of measures to prevent attacks by Bedouins on British Indian pilgrims, and orders were then issued for their adoption. But further representations have been made since then on the insecurity of the Mecca and Medina roads. In October, 1896, Sir P. Currie sent a Note to the Porte on the subject; again in February of this year, Sir N. O'Conor called their attention to robberies committed in the Hejaz between 1893 and 1898, and attempt was made in November 1898 on the firm of Hiralal Gopal, as the learned counsel had already stated. This attempt proved disastrous; and they then applied their attention to the firm of Ramnarayan Baldeodas, the moonim of which joined them in the conspiracy. Now, who were the payees for the forged hundees? They were alleged drawers at Bhopal, Indore, Sibore, Ajmeere, &c. When a hundee was presented, it was passed on to the receiving firm, which took a note of particulars, and made a copy in its books. The moonim generally required a letter of advice in order to protect the firm; but in this case, no letters of advice had been received except in one or two instances; and there they had been forged by the same hand that forged the hundees. Not only was it a practice to send letters of advice, but it was also a practice after payment of the hundees to advise the drawers that the hundees had been paid. In this case no such letters were written after payment. Ten payees in this case were all bogus firms named Manekial Kevaldas, Lukhmichand, and Nursey, Moolji got up by the accused Manekial for his purposes. The firm of Purbhoodas was a shifting firm and had two or three addresses at a time, or changed its place of existence. How were the frauds found out? It was in this way. The hundee for Rs. 10,000 was presented on the 6th April, when one of the owners of the firm, Premsookh happened to be in the shop and required a letter of advice. No such letter had been received in connection with it. Mr. hunlal, the moonim, said no letter had been received; and Premsookh referred the matter to Joharimull the son of Jamnadas, the old owner of the firm, who was ill at Malad. Joharimull ordered a telegram to be sent to Ajmere, where the hundee was drawn. A man wrote the telegram and directed it to Ajmere, Mohunlal altered the address to Amritsar. It was sent to Amritsar, and the reply was that there was no firm named in the telegram. Now, Mohunlal's object in sending the telegram to Amritsar was to gain time in furtherance of the objects of the conspiracy: In two days a letter of advice came from Ajmere that the hundee drawn for 10,000 had been drawn. This was a forged letter and had actually been forged in the house of Bapujee. On the 29th April, one Bunsidhur, a friend of Joharimull, was sent to the firm's place of business when he saw the moonim Mohunlal removing some documents. These were a receipt for the telegram and a notice from the telegraph office. These were suspicious documents, and Bunsidhur prevented Mohunlal from removing them. Bunsidhur said he would report the matter to the partner at Malad. The moonim Mohunlal said he would himself do so. He left Bombay on pretence of doing so and absconded to Nassik. On the next day Bunsidhur went again to the firm's place, made enquiries, and discovered the thirteen forged hundees which the firm had paid. On Mohunlal's arrest, he made a statement, implicating the other accused who were also arrested. Some of the other conspirators were also being looked for, but had not yet been arrested. Directly Bapujee was arrested, he took Inspector Sloane to his quarters, where were found documents and forged hundees. The forgeries bear a strong resemblance to the genuine hundees. The learned counsel hoped by the evidence of Jivan to show the exact relation in which the accused stood to each other.

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NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Edward Sassoon has given notice of the following resolution for "an early day": "To call the attention of the House to the very high tariff foreign messages maintained by telegraph companies here, with special reference to the flagrantly extravagant charges on Indian messages; and to move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the whole circumstances connected with the virtual monopoly enjoyed by those companies." It is understood that Mr. Henniker Heaton will shortly put a question as to the willingness of the Government to grant such an inquiry.

Lord Charles Beresford.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Whether he is aware that on Jan. 2, 1899, the premises of Messrs. Evens, Pugh and Co., (a British firm at Hankow) were forcibly entered by Cossacks, who prevented hides being carried in and threw their goods on the premises outside; whether the premises referred to were included in the Russian concession; whether the Foreign Office made two distinct declarations that British owned property cannot be included in Russian concession without consent of owner; whether the owner of the afore-mentioned premises protested on sixteen occasions against the inclusion of his property in the Russian concession; and, whether he can inform the House as to the present position of Messrs. Evans and Pugh, Messrs. Jardine and Matheson, Messrs. Sassoon and other British owners in Iiankow whose land was appropriated or sold by auction by the Russian Consul. [Friday, June 30.]

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what has been the falling-off in the gross earnings of the Indian railways since April 1, the beginning of the present financial year; and whether such reductions will affect the General Budget Estimate of 1899-1900, to be considered by the House at a later stage of the session. [Friday, June 30.]

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the notification recently issued from the Political Department of the Government of India, purporting to extend jurisdiction, under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, to a tract of country bordered on the east by the Deva Ismail Khan district, and on the west by the Bargha Shirams country; whether this region is beyond the frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions; and, if so, whether he will state under whose authority, and by what statutory sanction, does the jurisdiction of the Indian Legislature extend to or be established on such foreign territory; and whether he will state whether any civil or military officers of the Indian Government are stationed in that tract; and, if so, when and how will the consent of Parliament be asked, as required by the Act of 1858, to sanction the consequent expenditure of Indian revenues beyond the frontiers. [Friday, June 30.]

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what amount was during the second portion of the year 1898 provided out of current Indian revenues to make up the difference between the net earnings of the guaranteed and subsidised Indian railways for that period and the amounts required for their guaranteed and subsidised dividends under contract; and whether he will presents a statement showing the sums paid during the period referred to out of State revenues to the several railway companies, together with any sums which may have accrued to the public revenues from railways the net earnings of which exceeded the guaranteed interest during the same period. [Friday, June 30.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

IN Commission No. 1, last week, the reports of the naval and military subcommissions were considered. The United States delegate pointed out the unreasonableness of interdicting the use of asphyxiating gas while permitting the more cruel and wholesale destruction of human life by the employment of submarine torpedo-boats; but he was voted down. The British and United States delegates were also left in a minority on the question of the prohibition of the Dum Dum bullet.

The first commission on disarmament met on the 23rd. The question of the suppression of submarine boats and rams was put to the vote and not carried. Russia explained from voting.

The Russian military proposals for disarmament were afterwards submitted to the commission. The first article of the Muraviefl circular provides for an agreement stipulating that a notice shall be given for a term to be fixed, of the strength of naval and military forces, as also of war Budgets relating thereto. It also proposes a preliminary examination of the means for reducing in future a reduction of war Budgets. The Russians were invited to formulate their proposals, which they did by making of Article I. of the programme the three following sections:—First, the establishment of an international agreement for a term of five years stipulating the non-augmentation of the present peace establishment of the troops serving in their own country. Second:—"In case such an agreement be ar

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ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are obliged by the tropics or other causes to have the head in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

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FOR HIRE-PURCHASE

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AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.

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FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1899.

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LONDON.

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We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

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NOTICE.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

THE reports regarding the weather and the crops, wired from the districts twice a week, have this week been unsatisfactory as touching the rainfall. The insufficient rain in the districts of this Presidency seems likely to adversely effect the crops; while in places sowing is retarted, and in a few it has not yet been commenced owing to the absence of rain. The Cotton Market has been quiet in tone; exporters have operated sparingly and the local mills not much less so, prices for forward deliveries have fallen a little; in Wheat and Seeds there has been noll change to speak of; a steady though sma business is passing at current rates. Exchange has been a steady market but quiet withal; closing quotations, as compared, with last Friday's show no change for Bank Paper and an advance of 1-16d, for Private. The money market is easy in tone. Government Paper has shown a steady tendency to move up, rates this evening being 1-16 per cent higher for 3 1-2 per Cents and 3-4 per cent for 3 per Cents. In Freights there has been some enquiry for shipment to Antwerp and Marseilles, and some relets have been in the market; rates are steady. Imports are a quiet market, with a steady though small demand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.	2,26,715	
" " Branches—Dec.	"	2,44,231	
Other " "	"	26,54,544	
Government Securities	"	13,303	
Other authorised "	"	13,744	
Loans	"	6,20,913	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	"	1,89,299	
Balances with other Banks	"	1,82,617	
Cash	"	12,92,895	

Withdrawals amounting to about 13 lakhs during last week reduced the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay to 122 1.2 lakhs, To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition made of 2 1-4 lakhs; but, on the other hand, there was a falling off of some 2 1-2 lakhs at the Branches, of 26 1-2 lakhs in Private Deposits, of 6 1-4 lakhs in Loans, of 1 3-4 lakh in Bills Discounted and Purchased, and also of 1 3-4 inkh in the Balances with other Banks.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 8th July, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	20,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	25,39,544
Do. do. at Branches	51,97,673
Other Deposits	3,16,12,230
Post Bills	1,563
Credits undrawn	17,05,239
Rs...	5,87,64,257

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,04,52,224
Other authorised Securities	33,10,707
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	55,04,848
Loans on do. do.	1,90,02,818
Bills Discounted and Purchased	62,59,199
Dead Stock	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	29,330
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	5,16,007
Cash	1,22,55,289
Rs...	5,87,64,257

Meanwhile the tone of the market is easy. The Bank of Bombay rate is 5 per cent. and that in the open market is 31-2 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market was steady at opening on Saturday last at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with a little business reported done. On Monday rates were unchanged in a steady market at 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and a moderate amount of business was done both ways. The market was firmer in tone on Tuesday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight credits, with a moderate amount of Bank wire reported done, for August delivery, at 1s. 4d. Quiet in tone on Wednesday, the market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 2-16d. for three months' sight credits. For Bank remittance there was a little enquiry, but in Merchants' Bills there was nothing reported done. The market was quiet yesterday at 1s 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. The latter were scarce, and there was nothing reported done in them; and for Bank wire, for ready delivery, the enquiry was but small. Rates opened to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was reported placed. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d. was quoted, and business was done at the former price to a moderate extent. The market closed quieter in tone as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 4d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d.,,
Francs .....170 1-4 to 170 1-2 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail day the market opened with a quiet feeling at 100 7-8 for 3 1-2 per cents, both for Money and Account. There was an advance in rates on Monday of 5-16 per cent, 101-1/16 having been quoted for 3 1-2 per cents, for both Money and Account; for Threes 94 was named. Rates (urther advanced on Tuesday to 101 5-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, and 94 3-4 for 3 per Cents, in a steady market Rates were steady on Wednesday at 101 for 3 1-2 per Cents. for both Money and Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes. Yesterday the market was very steady at 1001-16 for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 for Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes. Rates have continued steady to-day at 100 15-16 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes advanced to 94 3-4.

SHARES.—Prices have fluctuated but little, the market having been very quiet throughout the week. We have to report an advance of Rs. 25 in Jivraj Balloo; of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mills, and Maneckjee Petit; and a decline of Rs. 15, in Oriental. In Presses, Mercantile are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been only a small business done in this market. Upcountry buyers take just enough to satisfy their present requirements, and no more. Bazaar dealers are willing sellers at current prices, but do not accept any reduction therefrom. Stocks are reported to be increasing. No change has taken place in "Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red and Printed goods. In Locally made goods a very small business has passed. The clearances of Imported-goods from the Bazaar during the week have been some 2,900 packages and of Local about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A large business has again been reported; rates for 10s, 12s, 16s, and 20s, counts are rathex favourable to sellers. China buyers are freely purchasing well known makes. The clearances from the bazaar have been some 9,000 bales. The market closes steady; official quotations are as follows :—

Twist	No.	Mule.	As.			Rs.	
"	10s	"	"	3	to 3 3-8	per lb.	
"	12s	"	"	3 3-8	" 3 3-4	"	
"	16s	"	"	3 1-2	" 4 1-2	"	
"	20s	"	"	4	" 4 3-4	"	
"	24s	"	"	4 1-4	" 5	"	
"	30s	"	"	4 3-4	" 5 1-2	"	
"	40s	"	"	6	" 6 1-2	"	
"	60s	"	"	7	" 7 1-2	"	

METALS.—Braziers' Copper is 8 ans. per cent. cheaper; Yellow metal and Swedish Bar Iron are unchanged.

COALS.—There ha ot been much reported in this market; a line Powell's Duffryn for July-August delivery, was resold at Rs. 17-14 per ton, and some Yorkshire, in harbour, was sold at Rs. 15 1-2 to Rs. 15 per ton. The market closed dull; we quote alongside :—

	Ready. Per Ton. Rs.	Forward. Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley	Nil	Nil
West Do.	16 1-2	16 1-2
Australian	Nil	Nil
Powell's	17 3 4	18
Cardiff	17 3 4	18
Japan	Nil	Nil
Singarenl	Nil	Nil
Deshgunj Bengal	14 3-4	14 1-2
Moir's Navigation	13 1-2	13 1-2
Jardine's	13 1-2	13 1-2
Scespore	Nil	Nil

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A quiet feeling has continued to pervade this market during the past week. The business done has been small from day to day, and prices for ready delivery are generally unchanged; but for forward delivery they have declined to the extent of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy.

Comparative Statement showing the Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June, 1898 and 1899.

To	1899.	1898.	Increase or Decrease.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Liverpool	12,930	11,801	+1,129
London	71	.....	+71
Hull	229	.....	+229
Marseilles	13,070	5,945	+7,125
Havre	19,050	13,785	+5,265
Dunkirk	47,391	19,329	+28,033
Antwerp	72,624	56,670	+20,388
Ghent	269	450	—89
Bremen	3,245	3,240	+2 5
Hamburg	83,287	61,850	+21,337
Barcelona	7,289	.....	+7,289
Genoa	74,932	58,639	+16,293
Naples	19,980	8,040	+11,940
Venice	27,444	38,497	—11,053
Leghorn	7,700	1,663	+1,033
Trieste	72,854	83,012	—9,158
Fiume	3,935	3,287	+698
Total	465,960	378,229	N Inc. 87,670 or 23·17 p. ct.

From the above figures it will be seen that the largest increase in the exports of cotton from Bombay was in those to Hamburg; in the missions to Dunkirk, Antwerp, and Genoa there were also material increments, while there was a falling off only in those in Trieste, Venice, and Ghent.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

	Per Candy.	For lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 131—2 7-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 123—2 3-4d.	
Do. Do January 1900	" 125—2 15-16d.	
Do. Good	" 118—2 11-16d.	
Bolatee, Fine	" 126—2 7-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 122—2 13-16d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 122—2 13-16d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	" 134—2 29-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine	" 135—2 29-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	" 126—2 13-16d.	
Do. Good	" 120—2 5-32d.	
Do. Good, May 1900	" 126—2 5-32d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 144—3 1-16d.	
Westerns	" 121—2 25-32d.	
Broach, Fine	" 151—3 3-16d.	
Do. Good	" 139—3 1-32d.	
Do. Good March 1900	" 159—3 1-2d.	

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	403,000	348,000
Barsee and Nuggur	114,000	92,500
Berar	609,000	422,000
Hingunghat	12,000	10,000
Dholleras	251,500	270,500
Broach	119,000	152,500
Bengals	256,000	233,000
Persia and Sind	6,500	16,000
Comptas and Dharwar	70,500	59,000
Westerns	6,500	12,500
Total	1,850,000	1,616,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1899. Head.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	11,011	11,303	14,731
From 1st Jan. to 13th July 1899	1,634,2·2	1,505,988	1,210,686
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,491	3,221	5,579
From 1st Jan. to 13th July 1899	472,332	402,238	471,995
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	6,810	4,549	37,477
From 1st Jan. to 13th July 1899	313,216	278,039	351,558

From the weather and crop reports to hand by wire on Monday morning from the districts it was apparent that owing to the scanty fall of rain that there had been the general want was more rain. Absence of rain was the cause of anxiety for the crop at Bhownugger; and from Bellary came the report that the crops were suffering from too little rain. The Cotton sowing at Wadhwan had not been commenced owing to the holding off of the rain; but at Jalgaon the sowing was making good progress. At Khandaon the plants were flourishing; while at Amraoti they wanted more rain.

As disclosed by the telegraphic reports received yesterday morning from the districts, the rainfall has continued to be scanty, and the plants need more rain than they have had. The want of rain is causing anxiety at Wadhwan, Bhownugger, and Sholapur; at Barsi, Dhollera, Viramgaum, Broach, Jalgaon it is much needed.

WHEAT.—There has been a decline in the prices of "No. 1 Club Delhi" and "Red Delhi" of 1-2 an per cent.; while those of other descriptions are stationary, in a steady market. Quotations close as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Rs. 28	per candy.
Do 85 per cent.	" 27	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3-15-0	per cwt.
Red Delhi	" 3-13-0	"
Hard Yello	" 27	per candy.
Red Ahmedabad	" 24	"
Hard Red	" 25	"

SEEDS.—Linseed has fallen away 1 an. per cwt.; "Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed," 1-2 an.; "Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed" and "Cawnpore Red Rapeseed," 3 ans. We quote :—

Linseed	Rs.	6	9	6 per cwt.
Guzerat Yellow, Rapeseed		6	4	6 "
Do. do. Cawnpore		5	12	0 "
Do. Red do.		5	10	0 "
Gingelly, White		36	0	0 per candy.
Do. Mixed		32	0	0 "

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	93,110	10,471	43,989
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13 July	3,800,542	7,028,568	8,57,487
Linseed for the week	20,161	15,255	5,400
Do from 1st Jan. to 13 July	1,702,320	18,40,512	3,13,379
Rapeseed for the week	49,551	25,110	72,249
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13 July	14,77,043	13,97,403	11,40,288
Gingelly seed for the week	2,124	1,462	191
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13 July	10,09,893	11,42,276	3,79,545

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	84,709	110,500	...
Do. from 1st January to 13th July	2,365,275	5,278,803	2,813
Linseed for the week	9,541	109,741	4,002
Do. from 1st January to 13th July	1,602,735	1,743,096	394,118
Rapeseed for the week	4,017	83,957	70,939
Do. from 1st January to 13th July	1,269,169	1,373,449	793,745
Gingellyseed for the week	750	9,783	...
Do. from 1st January to 13th July	1,324,131	1,323,089	397,928

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 16.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E. flat
Hymns—1, 556 and 195.
3 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 536 and 222.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Stimpr in F.
Anthem—Incline Thine Ear—Himmel.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service)—Hymns 163, 281 and 274.
8 a.m. Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 187, 318 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 291, 240 and 26.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour (open to all.)

Byculla, (Victoria Gardens.)

8-30 a.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Rev G C Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Marathi Service Rev S Rahato.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Psalm 102. Hymns 189, 58 and 218.
6 p.m.—Psalm 34, tune 88. Hymns 3, 195, 268, 76 1st tune.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Wandby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 321, 284 and 282.
Psalm 103.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 37, 177 and 318.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 175, 217 and 23.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer. Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH,

Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.—Hymns 4 and 178.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 240, 165 and 477.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 31, 313 and 783.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 207 and 162.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 238, 231 and 370.

MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH, SANDOR.

On Sunday, the feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel will be celebrated in the said Church. On Saturday, the 15th there will be a solemn Vespers, at 7 p.m. On the feast day, High Mass followed with Sermon and Benedic tion will commence at 10 a.m. Mozarth's No. 12th Mass will be played by the St. Paul's Band, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Amara.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

215-98—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata and others vs Shantaram Narayan Babulkar—Chinnis M and M. Part heard.
223-98—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.
464-98—M A Vakil for pauper—Savribai vs Chunilal Dhondo Kelkar and others.
492-98—B V N Kirtikar—Khanderao Harischandra Mooraugair vs Javerbai and others.
559-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett vs Chabildas Ramdas and others—Magniaal and Co.
638-98—Payne G and S and Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Kasim and others vs Aga Mahomed Esmail and others—Payne G and S and Edgelow G and W.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 11th July, 1899 :—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 8th July, 1899	4,314,500
Balance to be remitted from 9th July, 1899, to 31st March 1900	12,685,500

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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7 The Santa Cruz Tragedy—The Breach Among the Khoja Community at Karachi.
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17 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Customs Bribery Case,
18-19 Bombay Port Trust—Third Criminal Sessions.
19 BENGAL.
20 Bombay Municipal Corporation.
21 Municipal Standing Committee—The Charge of Receiving Stolen Property.
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23 Bombay Improvement Trust—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.
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26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Price Current—Freights.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JENNINGS—June 25, at Holland-ok, wife of Lieu-Col R H, R E, Political Agent, Ulwar. Rejpootana, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—HARRIS—June 21, at Cheltenham, Capt R C Anderson, Royal Army Medical Corps, son of late Col P C Anderson, R A, to Aimee, daughter of late Capt M Harris, Indian Staff Corps.

HENDERSON—STRIDE—June 22, at the Parish Church of St John the Evangelist, Coulsdon, Surrey, by the Rev H Granville Dickson, M A, Rector of the Parish, assisted by the Rev G F M Fielding and the Rev A L Coates, uncles of the Bride, Maxwell Hume Henderson, 45th Lancers, Hydrabad Coutingent, youngest son of the late Brigadier-General Joseph Hume Henderson, I S C, to Beatrice, third daughter of Walter J Stride, Esq, of The Grange, Coulsdon.

NICHOLLS—LIMOND—June 20, at St Mary Abbot's Kensington, A Nicholls, Capt 2nd Punjab Inf, Punjab Frontier Force, to Adela Kate Robina, daughter of late Major-Gen D Limond, C B, R E.

SPEDDING—HILL—June 24 at St George's Chapel, Albemarle st J B Spedding, Madras Civil Service, ret, to Rose, daughter of G Hill.

DEATHS.

MACFARLAN—June 23, Lieut-Gen D, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Art rat Devonshire terr, aged 65.

YOUNG—June 17, at 9 Kilburn-priory, Isabella, youngest daughter of the late General Francis Young, Madras Staff Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

THE Sugar Question which peculiarly interests India has not been got rid of by the passing of the Countervailing Duties' Act. Tropical countries and the sugarcane appeared, until the present century, to have a monopoly of the world's supply of sugar. The West Indies and slavery gave England and Spain for many years the immense profits resulting from the supply of sugar to the European markets. The Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars cut off from France all Colonial products, including sugar and coffee. Napoleon sought a remedy by encouraging the manufacture of sugar from beetroot, and coffee from chicory. In the last thirty years beetroot and chicory have become the object of special care. A paper read before the Royal Statistical Society by Mr. George Martineau shows the enormous development in the manufacture of sugar from beetroot. The world has become dependent on this root for some two-thirds of its supply of sugar. In 1872, the output of cane sugar considerably exceeded that of beetroot. In the ensuing ten years, the output of beetroot sugar was nearly three times that of the cane. Thenceforth beetroot took the lead, and in the last five years cane sugar has fallen off by nearly half a million of tons, while beet has increased by a million and a half. The insurrection in Cuba accounts in part for the falling off in the cane product, but the chief cause has been the steady increase in beet cultivation stimulated by lavish bounties, especially in France and Germany. In 1871-72 the French production was little short of 300,000 tons, exceeding the German output by over 100,000. France held first place till 1873-6. From that time forth Germany rapidly increased her output, and in 1884-85 she produced 1,123,000 tons, while the French supply had fallen to 273,000. This was entirely due to the more intelligent and farseeing policy of the German Government. Up to 1884, sugar was manufactured in France under an excise system so strict that duty was paid on every pound that passed into home consumption. Sugar for exportation paid no duty, but there was no drawback, nor no bounty, direct or indirect." In Germany the duty was levied on the weight of the roots which were supposed to yield from five to six per cent. of sugar. It was known that the quantity actually obtained exceeded the estimated amount. But the system was deliberately adopted to encourage improvements in cultivation and manufacture, and also, no doubt, to stimulate exports. Success was achieved all along the line. The quality of the roots was improved by careful selection and by scientific culture, while the manufacturing process was brought to such perfection that almost all the sugar in the roots was extracted, so that the five or six per cent. of sugar was gradually increased to twelve and thirteen. Under these circumstances, the German producer naturally went ahead. He was relieved from any fear of overstocking the home market by receiving the full duty in drawback on the sugar exported. He increased the area under cultivation as well as the size of his factory. The continual increment of the indirect bounty enabled him to provide abundant capital. The French producer had neither the inducement nor the capital to improve his methods. The German system had been in operation for some years before 1871-72, with the result that in that year the yield of the German beet was 8·28 per cent., rising to 11 per cent. in 1884-85. In the latter year, the French yield had not reached 6 per cent.

Mr. Martineau, free trader as he is, owns to a feeling of admiration for the success obtained by an intelligent application of the principle of protection in Germany :—"France, with no bounty, made little progress in cultivation and manufacture. Her roots remained poor, her methods more or less behind the times, and her production almost at a standstill. Germany in 1884-85 had nearly doubled the French yield, and in fourteen years had multiplied her own production by six." On the other hand, the German producer had been only too successful in supplying foreign markets with the overplus of his own manufacture at the low prices made possible by the handsome bounty presented by his Government. In 1884, the price went down to the lowest point ever known; and then fell fifty per cent. below that. Production in the following year was curtailed by some 300,000 tons, sending up prices from the ruinous ten-and-three-pence, to which they had fallen, to sixteen-and-nine pence. It having become obvious that French beetroot sugar could make no headway under a heavy duty with no drawback or bounty, the German system was introduced in 1884. The improvement was gradual, for the French producer had a great deal of leeway to make up. The five and a half per cent. average yield went up to 11·40 last year, and the production had risen from 265,000 to 700,000 tons. It had reached the latter figure ten years ago, but the Government, finding the burden of the enormous bounty too heavy, made changes with a view to diminish it, and there was consequently a reduction in the output. The German Government also found the Bounty a heavy drain on the Treasury and, in 1888, adopted the discarded French system and levied the duty on the actual yield of sugar, thus abolishing the indirect bounty. To protect the great industry which had been created against French and other competition, a direct bounty was given with an announcement that it would only remain in force until an international agreement should abolish all bounties. It was intended to gradually reduce the bounty. But in 1896, the French competition had become so formidable, that the German Government, instead of reducing the bounty, resolved to double it, avoivedly as "a war-bounty." France in the following year added to its enormous indirect bounty, a direct one, equal to the doubled bounty of her neighbour. The French Government had some difficulty in inducing the Chamber to vote the required supplies amounting to over four millions sterling per annum. The Ministry represented that Germany intended to crush her competitors, that "the double bounty was a war of legislation, an act of deliberate economical aggression against French and Austrian industry; that the addition to the French bounty was necessary as a war measure, but only as a temporary one; a law of transition, of defence; an arm for negociating the abolition of bounties." Mr. Martineau is of opinion that a bounty exceeding a hundred million francs ought to enable the French producers, though still behind in the race to contend with Germany for supremacy in the sugar markets of the world, though other conditions are not equal, one of these is the heavy taxation in France. In Germany the duty on sugar is only twenty marks per hundred kilos, in France it is sixty francs. The consumption in France is only 400,000 tons, while in Germany it is 700,000. In a war of bounties Germany could increase the duty and also her bounty, while France would find it difficult to do either. The French

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL FRANCHISE REFORMS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Transvaal Volksraad is now debating on the new Franchise law, the preamble of which has been passed.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

JULY 14.

A question having been raised in the Dominion House of Commons as to offering Canadian troops for service in South Africa, the Premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, said he hoped the Transvaal would submit without hostilities.

THE NEW FRANCHISE PROPOSALS.

The text of the new proposals by the Boers is most complex, the proposed concessions being hedged by elaborate limitations.

The "Times" describes them as a mockery, the "Daily Telegraph" characterises them as a rigmarole of inconsistencies, and the "Daily Chronicle" says they are curiously complicated.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Eclipse Stakes run to-day :—

Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox	1
Duke of Westminster's Frontier	2
Prince Soltykoff's Ninus	3

ACCIDENTS AT BISLEY.

JULY 13.

In consequence of several accidents at Bisley, the Council of the National Rifle Association have condemned mark 4 ammunition as being too dangerous to competitors, and have reverted to mark 2.

Colonel Haddon has visited Bisley to enquire into the matter and report to the War Office.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 8th instant, arrived here, at 7 a.m., to-day.

THE TEA TRADE DISPUTE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA JULY, 14.

At the special general meeting of members of the Indian Tea Association, held to discuss the position in regard to the proposal to abolish the 1 lb. draft allowance on teas sold by public auction in London, the following resolutions were adopted :—(1) "That this meeting is in favour of holding the sales for outsidemarkets only for the present." (2) "That the opinion of the Indian Tea Association of London as to the question of stopping all exports of tea for London be invited."

DEATH OF SIR ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.

The news of the death, at Bhowanipore, on Thursday, of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, was received everywhere, especially in Native Society, with deep regret. Sir Romesh Chunder had for some months past been in indifferent health ; and latterly complications had set in,and he died, at three o'clock, on Thursday, at his residence in Bhowanipore. He was born in 1840.

News of the sad event was received at the High Court with the profoundest regret by the Judges, members of the Bar, attorneys, and vakils, and the Advocate-General made reference to the regrettable occurence on their behalf, and the Chief Justice spoke on behalf of the Bench.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

The crop reports issued to-day show that while more rain continues to be urgently wanted throughout the Deccan, damage has been done by excessive moisture in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. In the Central Provinces, on the other hand, Wardha and Bhandara districts have received only about one quarter of the normal rainfall, while so irregularly has been the distribution that Saugor, in the same Provinces, is crying out for a break in the rains. The Punjab on the whole is doing fairly well, though cattle are reported as dying of starvation in Dehra Ismail Khan.

There are still 7,840 people under relief in the Central Provinces, and 8,779 in Rajputana.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

POONA, JULY 14.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Elebank Havelock, Governor of Madras, and Lady Havelock, arrived this evening, from Bombay, and got down at Kirkee station.

Sir Havelock was received at the station by Major Owen, Captain Young and Lieutenant Wilkinson, of Lord Sandhurst's Staff, and drove to Ganeshkhind.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Staff, will leave for Madras on the 19th instant. A ball will be held on the 18th at Ganeshkhind.

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA vs. CHENOY'S ELEVEN.

A two-days' cricket match between the Poona Gymkhana and Mr. Chenoy's eleven from Bombay was begun to-day. The local team won the toss and went in, making 314 runs. Bond and Deas made a good stand, the former contributing 121, and the latter 66. Captain Osborne scored 40, Major Beresford 20, the rest being minor scores.

Chenoy's team then went in and made 48 runs for the loss of five wickets. Gazdar, Mehta and Reporter, (not out) made double figures, namely, 10, 12, and 16.

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

To-day's returns show 44 cases and 38 deaths in the City, where the Bhowani Peith is much affected, 15 cases and 11 deaths being reported from that street alone ; in the Cantonment there were 20 cases and 9 deaths ; and in the Districts 5 cases and 2 deaths.

Kamathipura is also badly affected, cases having occurred there.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :—7th Bombay Infanty—Lieutenant Novis, I.M.S., officiating Medical Charge, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Gorvis, I.M.S., on leave on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—Second Lieutenant Cummins, Royal Artillery ; and second Lieutenant Worsley, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

Attention of officers commanding British Regiments is called to instructions contained in Bombay Army Order, No. 660, dated 22nd December 1899, as to avoiding mixing up of breech bolts of Le-Metford rifles, and particularly to the necessity for breech bolts belonging to rifles, etc , being correctly assembled prior to inspection of the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

Under instructions received from the Army Headquarters, India, and in continuation of Bombay Command Order, of 16th June 1899, it is notified that as lanyards for clasp knives are not an urgent requirement, officers commanding Batteries and Companies of Royal Artillery may include their demands for them in their annual indents for regimental necessaries for 1900-1901.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of Garrison instruction commencing at Poona on the 7th August, and will report themselves on the 8th idem to Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for instructions :—Lieutenants Montregor and Harding Newman ; Royal Artillery, Tweedie, 2nd Battalion Scots; Macnagiaten, 1st Bo. Royal Fusiliers; Bowden, 2nd Bn. Suffolk Regiment ; Mencile, 10th Bengal Lancers ; Templer, 1st Bombay Lancers ; Captain Fraser, 4th Bombay Cavalry ; Bahar, 13th Madras Infantry ; and Bell, Meywar Bhil Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieutenant Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Pilkington, No. 8 Company Eastern Division, 3 months, from 16th June to 15th September, on urgent private affairs, out of India. Royal Artillery—Major Blacket, No. 16 Company Western Division, 6 months, from 18th May on private affairs, out of India. This cancels the 60 days's privilege leave granted to these Officer s by the General Office commanding Aden District.

Extensions—4th Bombay Cavalry—Major Carthew Gerstons, 3 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India—Royal Army Medical Corps—Major Baist, from 26th June to 25th September, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office in extension of the leave granted in Command Order.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE PRESS MESSAGES COPYRIGHT BILL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JULY 14.

At the Council meeting, to-day, the programme as already wired was carried through, the proceedings being of a formal nature.

In introducing the Press Messages Copyright Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz said the question of affording protection to newspaper telegrams from abroad has been under consideration from time to time for the past twenty-seven years. In 1885 the Bill was introduced dealing with this and other matters of copyright, but was dropped as it was thought best to leave the matter to be dealt with by a more general measure of copyright then under consideration by the Home Government, which would have covered the whole of Her Majesty's dominions. The Government of India, however, thought that a good case had been made out now for affording protection to foreign messages, the period for which it was proposed to afford protection being 36 hours.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons adds :— "The great importance to the Indian public of a first rate service of telegraphic news cannot be denied. It is undoubted that enterprise in that direction is being checked because the existing law recognizes no right of property in published telegrams, and a systematic piracy of expensive Foreign press messages has been the result. The need for legislation has lately been recognized and acted upon by Colonial legislatures of New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Hongkong, and Ceylon. In these circumstances it has been decided to introduce the present Bill, which has been framed somewhat on the model of the most recent of Colonial enactments alluded to, namely, that passed into law in Ceylon last year and entitled "The Telegram Copyright Ordnance 1898."

The Bill itself is a very short one, consisting only of three sections. It affords protection for 36 hours from the first publication in British India, or 60 hours from the date of receipt, whichever expires first, to Foreign press telegrams published as such by any newspaper, the hour of receipt also being published. The measure is drafted to protect Reuter's messages, as well as special foreign telegrams ; penalty for the first offence being up to Rs. 100, and for the second up to Rs. 500 Comment upon and reference to interdicted matter is also prohibited, but documents published by or under authority of the Government are expressly excluded from the operation of the Bill.

The Bill will also possibly be referred to a Select Committee.

THE KIRK SESSIONS INCORPORATION BILL.

In introducing the Kirk Sessions Incorporation Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh explained that the Kirk Sessions had not been incorporated by law in Scotland, as property which was there concerned was chiefly land situated locally. In India, however, where the Sessions, though nominally under the guidance from Edinburgh, were practically independent bodies, the case was different, and in acceding to the request of the Church of Scotland for their incorporation, the Government of India were only recognising their independent nature. The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill refers to a memorial of the Kirk Sessions in Bombay, and adds that, while the Government of India agree with the various local Governments and Presbytery of Edinburgh and the Committee of Indian Churches which has been consulted, in thinking that legislation should be undertaken, there appears to be no sufficient reason for declaring Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be corporations sole. The Anglican Bishops in India are such by their letters patent, but the position of the Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland is essentially different, and neither Roman Catholic Bishops nor dignitaries of other denominations are corporations sole. The present Bill, therefore, is confined to the incorporation of the Kirk Sessions in India, and does not adopt the proposal made from Bombay to constitute the Senior Minister for the time being of the Presidency Church in each of the Presidency towns a corporation sole for the purposes of the Church of Scotland in India.

In introducing the Bill to provide for conversion into Brititish Indian Currency of sums expressed in British Currency in the Army Act, Sir Edwin Collen explained that the British soldier already received his pay at the official rate of exchange fixed annually by the Government, and the present measure was only to enable such deductions from his pay as fines to be similarly calculated. The matter would be dealt with by an Annual Act hereafter, and the present measure, therefore, only applied to the portion not yet expired of the current official year.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT AMENDEMENT BILL.

In introducing the Transfer of Property Act Amendment Bill, the Hon'ble Mr Raleigh explained that the chapter on the actionable claims in the Transfer of Property Act was drafted in such wide and general terms that it had given much trouble to the Judges, and had made unnecessary changes between the law of England and that of India. Re-draft of the whole chapter had, therefore, been prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers on the suggestion of various legal bodies, and this draft was now introduced.

THE REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SHIPS BILL.

In introducing the Bill to make better provisions for the registration of British Ships in India, Sir Edwin Collen explained that it dealt only with such matters as the Home Merchant Shipping Bill leaves to the local Legislation, including arrangements for the appointment of places of registration and for Registrars, also for measurement of the tonnage of native craft.

BILLS PASSED.

The Bills passed into law to-day were the Bill to validate certain marriages solemnised in Native States of Pudukkotai and Travancore ; the Bill to further amend the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act ; Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act ; and the Bill to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, the members in charge of each adding a few words of explanation, which did not, however, disclose anything new.

The next meeting is to-day fortnight, when the bill relating to the Court of Wards in the Central Provinces, which gives certain powers for the voluntary placing of property under the protection of the Court of Wards, will probably be introduced, also a Bill restricting second appeals in cases below a certain value in the Punjab.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

It is understood that the papers in the Rangoon outrage case have now reached Simla, and are before the Government of India.

FRONTIER NEWS.

TWO DIR LEVY MEN ATTACKED, AND THEIR RIFLES CARRIED OFF.

On the 28th June, two men of the Dir Levies, when returning to Gujar after escorting the Dak to Ziarat, were attacked near Sheri (about half way between Ziarat and the top of Lowarai Pass), by a small party of armed men. Both the Levy men were wounded, and their Enfield rifles carried off.

The Chitrali Levies on duty at Ziarat turned out as soon as they heard of the affair, and pursued the thieves, but failed to come up with them.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenants Sergant, 14th Bombay Infantry, and Morgan, 10th Bombay Infantry, have been placed on plague duty in Poona.

Exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenants Hallowes, 2nd Derbyshires, Aden, and Climo, 33rd Punjab Infantry.

MERWARA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Captain Beville, on return from privilege leave, has joined his old appointment as Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, relieving Captain Pritchard, who goes to Abu as Assistant Governor-General's Agent.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Colonel G. W. R. Hay, I.M.S., is posted to Bombay Presidency.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Vincent, Resident of Bikanir, is granted seven months' furlough from 1st August.

Captain Newmarch, Political Agent, Bhopal, has been granted three months' privilege leave from 10th August.

Lieutenant F. Macnaghey is posted as Political Assistant, Rajputana.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Majors E. A. Gosset and W. G. Hamilton become Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals on the establishment, vice Walter and Deane, whose tenure has expired.

Lieutenant-Colonel E.V. Stace is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

THE DHULIA MURDER CASE.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN.

DHULIA, JULY 14.

The trial of Mr. N. M. Purvez, a well-known Parsee Railway contractor, which has been proceeding in the Dhulia Courts, and which all along has been full of startling developments, ended suddenly in the utter collapse of the prosecution, to-day.

Cross-examination of the Hospital Assistant showed that the medical evidence for the prosecution was unsatisfactory.

At the suggession of both parties, the Court examined Lieutenant-Colonel Dalal, Civil Surgeon, who most emphatically stated that the Hospital Assistant was not justified in attributing the death to rupture of the spleen. After reading postmortem notes, he could say he himself would never venture any opinion on a body so greatly decomposed. He could not the say the spleen must have been enlarged on the finding of dark fluid in the splenic region, which does not necessarily point to a rupture of the spleen. Finally he said from the post-mortem notes he could not form any opinion as to the cause of the death.

The next witness, Baptiste, accused'scook, stated he did see the deceased in accused's room and heard the sound of beating. Witness, in cross-examination, went on making improbable statements when, in the middle of the cross-examination, the Public Prosecutor said he withdrew the prosecution.

Mr. Dubois, the Police Superintendent, also stated he would adopt only the fair course open, and withdraw the prosecution.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, counsel for the defence, said he was instructed by Mr. Purvez to strongly request the Court to proceed with the case and find the truth and punish the perjuring cook, with even honourable acquittal. It meant only a half measure of justice if perjuries and those who got up a case were left unpunished. If the case proceeded, counsel would convince the Court that the case was absolutely false. Counsel cannot compel the Court to proceed when the prosecution withdrew, but nevertheless, he would apply that the case may proceed.

The Judge expressed sympathy for Mr. Purvez, and said that it would be best to put an end to the accused's worry and anxiety and allow the case to be withdrawn.

The Judge intimated that he would give a written judgment to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 14th instant, via Lamu and Mombasa.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Laos which left Bombay on the forenoon of the 4th reached Suez on Thursday, the 13th instant, at midnight.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cents, Consols 106 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes 101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers..... 97 1-4
Bar Silver 27 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £25,290,000 ; Decrease £100,000 ; Public Deposits £17,900,000 ; Decrease £9,000,000 ; Other Deposits £40,300,000 ; Increase £300,000 ; Other Securities £33,000,000 ; Decrease £100,000 ; Notes and Gold £20,000,000 ; Unchanged. The Banks Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 30TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, with English mails of 30th June, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon weather. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Booth, Mr J A
Biggerdyer, Mrs
Briggs, Mr W M
Clark, Mr T and Mrs and child
Cooper, Mr J W
Elsworthy, Mr and Mrs
Gibby, Mr F
Harrison, Mr A
Harris, Mr F G
Herbert, Mr F
Harris, Mr J
Harris, Mr E
Kirkpatrick, Miss
Kothare, Mr V J
Muir, Mr J
Miss. Capt A M Forbes
Patterson, Mr C A, Mrs, two Misses and two Masters
Rogers, Mr D
Robertson, Miss
Swift, Lt E L
Tiede, Mr
Tulloch, Mrs and infant
Willis, Mr A
Welsh, Mr K P and Mrs
Wilsis, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ali, Mr Ameer
Aloni, Mr N R
Bartf, Capt K M
Burton Bennett, Col J R, Mrs and child
Burton, Maj H G
Burn, Mr R N
Bailey, Capt A V
Blois Johnson, Capt.
Burne, Maj W
Bhagat, Mr
Beaumont, Capt.
Brown, Mr T L
Campbell, Mr J H
Corion, Comdr R W, R I M
Cummins, Genl
Candy, Lt Col
Devesari, Mr D P
Dollins, Mrs
Eccles, Lt J
Fisher, Mr and Mrs
Fisher, Mr J H
Gray, Mr W G
Griffiths, Lt
Griffiths, Mrs
Hanna, Mr A and Mrs
Holland, Maj A F
Hallows, Capt
Hall, Mr O G
Heath, Mr R H
Hill, Mr E G
Havelock, Lady
Irwin, Mrs B R
Jennings, Mr J S
Jameson, Capt J B
Joannikes, Mr
Lambert, Capt E S
Leach, Col
Lambert, Mr G R
Morton, Maj-Genl G de C
Macdonald, Mr E
Marshall, Mr F J
Munro, Mr Jay
Marshall, Mr W Mrs
Naoroji, Mr D
Murray, Capt W A
Oldham, Lt L W S
Oudh amy, Mr
Pennington, Mr H F
Pigott, Mr E E
Pages, Mr W A
Pranjpe, Mr
Robb, Mr Jas
Rice, Mr and Mrs
Sherrose, Mr J C
Skaife, Capt P
Stephenson, Capt J
Saunders, Capt G L
Soudamore, Maj
Sales, Mrs
Shaw, Maj
Savage, Mr T A
Shakerley, Mr R
Stuart, Mr G H
Taylor, Lt-Col M
Thomson, Lt A G
Thibaut, Mr G
Tiernan, Mr M H
Walker, Lt H A
Ward, Maj F H

FROM BRINDISI.

Brockman, Mr Drake
Fincastle, Lord
Langley, Maj J P
Parfitt, Mr
Venis, Mr and Master

FROM PORT SAID.

Kellett, Rev F W
Wadis, Mr R S W

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. Wheler, will sail to-day, for Aden, with the English Mails, and the following passengers :—

Ashe Mr R W D
Alexander Mr H N
Anderson Col J
Aspinwall Mr J E
Archibald Rev and Mrs J C
Ashmore Mr
Arthur Mr
Beatson-Bell Mr A C
Bainbridge Lieut Col C D de V
Bell Mr N D Beatson
Bristead Mr and Mrs J
Batt Mr J E
Bainbridge Surg-Genl G
Bainbridge Mrs
Bainbridge Miss
Bullock Mr W
Bowes Major W H
Bateson Mr H
Bazely Miss E
Bird Lt-Col C W J B
Burgit Hon W M
Burkitt Miss
Brunner Lieut F W
Baldock Mr H
Brent Mr and Mrs C W
Barlo e Lt M H P
Bruce Capt G E
Brereton Major
Bowen Maj W H
Caspers Mr E P
Cooper Capt L E
Collins Mr and Mrs
Conseral Mr L
Copeland Mr D P
Carpendale Major J M
Chuckerbutty Mr A G
Dr & W Guiness
Doughty Miss M
Dobbs, Col G C
Dobbs Mrs
Doxey Mr
Durrell Mr C F
Davy Mr
Erskine Mr and Mrs
French Mr E Lee
Fosso Mr and Mrs C F de and infant
Fisher Capt J
Finlay Mrs and two children
Fisher Mr F N
Foster Miss C M
Fawcett Mrs
Fawcett Miss
Flower Mrs E H
Fife Capt H D A
Foster Mr P E
Fowler Mr James
Gladen Mr F
Gostiere Miss
Glade Mr D H
Gager Mr and Mrs
Gregory Miss
Grogan Lt-Col E G
Heath Mrs
Goll Mr & A
Green Mr M
Gore Major Sir John
Henry Brig Genl G
Halifax Mr A G
Horham Mrs
Head Miss
Headow Mr F A
Hook Mr and Mrs W D[illegible] and child
Holloway Mr F H
Hast Mr S G
Hitchcock Mr
Halstead Mr
Holland Lt E F
Hugh s Mr T G
Howett Lt Col W S
Harvey Lt W J St J
Hennell Lt A M
Inglis Mr J J
Inache Lieut R
James Mr and Mrs A
Jellicl Mr H H
Jenny Capt G W, I M S
Jemison Mr
Kyns Mr
Kennedy Mrs
Kennedy Miss
Kennedy Mrs L B
Kennedy Mr L B
Kennedy Lieut W M
Leitch Mr J
Low Capt R B
Lievre Mr and Mrs C Le
Lloyd Lieut H
Lucas Mr W H
Luard Mr E S
Mathew Lt C T
Myers Mr
McPherson Mr D W
Marshall Capt W T
Moir Lieut G
McJishan Mr J
Murray Capt G
Macpherson Mr W C
Mayne Mr J C
Moyle Mr and Mrs G S
Miller Mr D
Marriadell Mr H
Mittall Mr W
Orgiv Mr A
Orr Lieut A M
Otwell Mr
Oakeen Mr R
Ormsby Mr and 2 children
Paterson Mr C A
Power Lt R E
Perry Lt G E T
Prane Major
Prane Mrs
Parsley Capt H Bagwell
Peterson Capt F H
Preston Mrs
Reid Mr A H S
Read Lieut H T
Robertson Mrs and child
Rae-Johnston Mr
Rankine Mr W
Rice Mr John
Strachey Sir Arthur
Smith Mr J R M
Stoddart-Sandoval Mrs C J
Sheped Mr and Mrs and child
Silver Mr J R
Stransfield Mr G H M
Sale Mr L
Shouf Miss
Stransfield Mr G H
Stewart Lt R J
Stephenson Mr H L
Stevenson Moore, Mr and Mrs infant and nurse
Saunders Mr J
Swinley Lieut G P D
Sutherland Capt A
Stapping Mr A
Smith Dr G
Shaw Capt D L G
Tarantaud Mr N
Taimh Mr J Ramsay
Todhunter Mr C G
Tripp Mr
Thomas Captain D'arcy
Tod Mr W H
Tabrouitty Lt S M
Taomas Dr J
Venters Mr W B
Vaughan Capt K G
Wright Mrs and 2 children
Wheatley Lt F
Woodwright Major F
Willcocks Rev J O F
Wahab Lt-Col R A
Weedon Mr and Mrs H C E
Walker Mr and Mrs
Wilson Mrs
Whyte Mr A
Will Mr
Wodtke Mr
Webster Capt T
Weir Mrs and two children
Wingate Mr G
Wingrove Mr A
Wilson Mr

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

So far as the dispute between the British Government and the Transvaal Republic is concerned public interest has centred in the speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain, on Monday, at Birmingham, Friends and opponents agree as to the ability, but not as to the meaning of the speech. In one quarter Mr. Chamberlain's remarkably outspoken words are accepted as an invitation to the country to close its ranks more closely and to make clear to all the world that it approves of a resort to extreme measures if Sir Alfred Milner's terms are not accepted without reserve. Elsewhere the Colonial Secretary is thought to have intended his speech as a cover for the arrangement that he expects or knows will be made. A fortnight ago it was reported in usually well-informed circles that Mr. Chamberlain had privately said there would be no war. At the moment it looks as if through the intervention of Mr. Fischer, of the Orange Free State, the stubborn old President were inclined to take a more reasonable view of the position and to agree to a modification of his conditions that would enable some at least of the Uitlanders to exercise the franchise without further delay. At Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain traced the history of our relations with the Transvaal for the last eighteen years in order to show that this country has again and again dealt with the Republic with magnanimity and forbearance ; that four times, at least, the aggressions and intrigues of the Boers have brought us to the verge of war with them ; and that their persistent refusal of political and civil equality to the Uitlanders is not merely a wrong to them, but a standing menace to the peace of South Africa and to the British position as paramount Power there. It is said Mr. Chamberlain remarked that patience and moral pressure might yet bring about a satisfactory settlement. He devoutly prayed that they might ; but there came a time when patience could scarcely be distinguished from weakness, and moral pressure became a farce which could not be continued without loss of self-respect. He trusted that time would never come in this instance. He ridiculed the notion that he should not have agreed to a conference unless certain or rather tolerably certain beforehand of a "modus vivendi" being adopted, but on this point he was not quite so convincing as in some other portions of his speech. The "Chronicle" persists in saying that on a recent occasion Mr. Chamberlain's Transvaal policy received a decided check from his colleagues of the Cabinet. On Monday night he said :—"The worst enemies of peace, however, are those who for purposes of their own are misleading President Kruger and encouraging him to resist the pressure which is put upon him by telling him that if he will only stand firm he will find in this country a divided Government and a divided people. As to the Government, there is not the least foundation for that statement. We are and we have been absolutely unanimous as to the policy which is to be pursued. Those who say that there is a party within the Government that desires war are guilty of a mischievous untruth. On the other hand, those fall into a grievous error who think that there is a party within the Government who, having put their hands to the plough, will now draw back. As long as we have the confidence of Parliament and of the country, we are responsible for the time and method of our action. We will not be hurried on by one hasty word, nor be held back on the other. But having undertaken this business we will see it through." In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain remarked : —"The Transvaal enjoys an enormous secret fund and as long as it enjoys that then it may be certain of having friends and associates in every country." The "Chronicle," which alone amongst the leading morning journals—the evening papers are not quite so unanimous, nor for the matter of that are they soinfluential—vehemently opposes Mr. Chamberlain's policy. So far as it understands, it takes this reference as being applied by Mr. Chamberlain to his critics in the Press. That is not quite fair to Mr. Chamberlain, who, whatever he may be, is not a fool, as he would be if he thought a paper like the "Chronicle" would accept bribes from the Transvaal or from any other quarter.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS POSITION.

The enormously increased majority by which the Liberals have retained the seat in East Edinburgh is certainly not calculated to strengthen the Government, but it seems rather premature to say, as some Liberals are saying, that the Ministry is on the verge of destruction The tremendously vigorous attack on the Bill to relieve the clerical holders of tithe rent charge of about £80,000 per annum had made no appreciable effect on the Government majority, and though the threatened resignation of Mr. George Whitelee is an awkward thing to happen just now, the Ministry may pull themselves together again if they are able to win at Oldham. The issue of the contest is Mr. J. M. Maclean's old constituency is awaited on both sides with unusual interest, and not I believe without anxiety so far as the Government is concerned.

THE WOMAN MOVEMENT.

There is something in the appearance of the advanced woman that entirely differentiates her from the rest of her sex. She is generally, though not invariably, semi-masculine in her features and attire, and she not infrequently affects a profound contempt for what is called smartness in dress. The streets of the West End have all this week been enlivened by ladies of this type, who have assembled in London for the great quinquennial International Congress of Women. The gathering is a very large one, and the big hall of the new Church Home erected a few years ago in a back street not far from Westminster Abbey was none too capacious for the audience which assembled on Monday afternoon to hear the opening address of their energetic President, the Countess of Aberdeen. Not all the fair reformers present were typical blue stockings. It is true that on the platform it was some distance away difficult to say whether some of the faces in the back rows were those of men or women, and even one or two of those who sat in the front row might very well have passed for persons of the inferior sex if their garments as well as their countenances had been masculine. In the audience it was rather different. The majority here were not conspicuous for eccentricity in their apparel, and there were not a few really ladylike looking women, some of whom wore garments that would not have discredited the Royal Enclosure at Ascot. Those men who are permitted to work with ladies in public movements, if they spoke the truth, would say that their feminine colleagues were not specially distinguished for punctuality ; but I am bound to say that on this occasion the proceedings did not commence more than from fifteen to twenty minutes later than the advertised time. Lady Aberdeen spoke for just over half an hour in a quiet unimpassioned style, but she has a pleasant,if not very powerful voice, and it was not necessary in her case, as it was in the case of some of the subsequent oratresses—if I may coin a word,—to shout out "speak up" or "plus haut" if the oratress happened to be using the French language. Although she did not mention that the International Council of women who are responsible for the holding of these congresses sprang out of the women's liberty war waged with so much fervour in the United States some 14 or 15 years ago, and was perhaps a little too vague, Lady Aberdeen acquitted herself of a difficult task with an ability that many practised speakers of the House of Commons might have envied. She had notes, but did not use them half as much as some of our statesmen do when they make set speeches. The Congress deals with almost every subject under the sun, and is divided into no fewer than five sections—really so many different congresses. Lady Aberdeen sees no incongruity in this, but claims that in the very varieties of opinions and ideas and methods of work which exist amongst congress women rest their "raison d'etre," the centre and kernel of their being. The unity which it is their aim to seek after does not lie in identity of organization or identity of dogma, but in a common consecration to the service of humanity, in the spirit of that love which they hailed as the noblest thing in the world. The present age has been called the woman's age, and truly the last 50 years has produced a revolution in the position, responsibilities, and opportunities of women, and the whole face of social life and philanthropy has been changed thereby. It is inevitable Lady Aberdeen says, that one of the outcomes of this revolution should be the formation of associations and unions of women of all kinds and varieties for mutual helf and work, for self-education and training, and for the attainment of objects of all sorts and conditions which were conceived to be for the welfare of the feminine sex or of the world in general. The pioneer women who first broke down the barriers which had been closed so firmly against the participation of their mothers in higher education or in any public duties whatsoever have but barely finished their task, and the road is as yet rough and new, but yet the call seems an imperative one to go forward and at the same time to show that this can be done without sacrifice of their womanliness. Apart from the three or four masculine reporters present—there was of course a swarm of lady journalists,—there might have been half a dozen more men in the room. They must have felt relieved, as I for one certainly did, when Lady Aberdeen proceeded to allay our fears by pointing out that the banding together of women apart from men must be regarded "in most cases" as a temporary expedient to meet a temporary need and that it must not be allowed to crystallise into a permanent element in social life. The juvenile portion of her hearers were much amused when the Countess proceeded to say that "man was not meant to live alone—but still less was woman." Women's clubs and councils are only a means to an end ; the "redemption of the race" can only be compared by men and women joining hands and making common cause in every department of life. This idea was further developed by an American delegate, who mentioned that of the million and a quarter members of "national councils" a quarter of a million are men. Amongst the lady delegates are at least two or three who are officially described as the Rev. Miss or the Rev. Miss So-and-So, as the case may be. We have in this country as well as in other parts of the Empire plenty of lady doctors and we are proud of them. But I do not think that we have as yet any lady reverends. That however may be one of the great things expected to follow the present Congress. By the way, it is a somewhat curious fact that by far the largest and most enthusiastic of the sectional meetings was the one held at St. Martin's Town Hall, yesterday, when the question of the Drama as a field for women was discussed by some charming actresses under the presidency of Mrs. Kendal. The crowded and excited audience were greatly moved by the pitiable story told by a strikingly handsome and elegantly gowned young actress, Frau lein Nina Mardon. That the average actress in Germany is not paid as highly as the actor "whose equal she is" was not what chiefly aroused everyone's indignation, for is not that a complaint common to "women workers" throughout the world ? What chiefly was resented by the fascinating Fraulein's listeners was the fact that an actress in Germany is liable to instant dismissal if she marries without the permission of her employers ! Fears are expressed that the "indiscreet and exaggerated demands of some of the Congress women may foster a reaction against the process of gradual development by which women have already gained so much. I do not think these apprehensions are very well founded, and moreover has not the Right Hon. James Bryce just been telling us that, as in America, it is undeniably not the men who mainly keep up the level of intelligence, taste, and culture,we in these islands shall have in this respect to look more and more to women ?

THE PEERS AND THE WOMAN MOVEMENT.

While Lady Aberdeen at the Women's Congress was remarking that, notwithstanding recent changes in the position of women they could not flatter themselves that a very warm welcome to public duties awaited them even now, the Earl of Dunraven was at the same moment within a stone's throw inviting the House of Lords to expunge from the London Municipalities Bill the Courtney clause enabling female voters to become councillors and alderwomen. Lord Salisbury, undismayed by the frowns of the unwonted array of peers,who inmuch unusual number had flocked to London from their estates to record their votes against the obnoxious provision, took a very firm stand on the side of the angels. He put forward what one would have considered the unanswerable argument that as women can and do sit on vestries whose places the new councils will take it is rather hard to take this privilege from them. One of the duties of the municipalities as the successors of the vestries will be to consider the housing of the poor, and this is a matter with which, as Lord Salisbury says, women are peculiarly fitted to deal. But Lord Salisbury stood alone, or almost alone, on his side of the House. First of all, the Lord Chancellor got up to denounce the clause root and branch. He avowed that he had never before voted against Lord Salisbury, but would do so on this occasion without the least hesitation. The Duke of Devonshire, who only a day or two before had been assisting in the Jubilee of the Bedford College, an institution existing for the training of future councillors and alderwomen, joined in opposing the clause on the curious ground that if women were allowed to be councillors and alderwomen of the local municipalities of the metropolis—they are rigidly excluded from the London County Council,—the same system must be extended to all the Municipal Corporations, big and little, throughout the kingdom. The Archbishop of York pertinently pointed out that if the voters did not want women as their representatives they were under no compulsion to elect them, and the Marquis of Londonderry, speaking from his experience as Chairman of the London School Board, testified to the usefulness of women members of public bodies. The Duke of Davonshire, departing from the customary practice as to Ministerial secrets, intimated that Lord Salisbury and another (presumably Mr. Balfour) are the only members of the Cabinet not opposed to expunging the clause. On a division the clause was expunged by the unexpectedly large majority of 114—182 to 68. The only Minister who voted with the head of the Ministry was Lord Salisbury's son-in-law, the Earl of Selborne. Lord Halsbury, their Graces of Devonshire and Norfolk, Viscount Cross, Lord James of Hereford and Lord Harris were amongst the ministers who voted in the majority. On the same side was Lord Kelvin, who must have felt uncomfortable amongst so many undistinguished peers. Altogether 13 Dukes voted against the clause. The Ministry included the two Archbishops and six Bishops—London, Chester, Manchester, St. Alban's, Winchester and Worcester,—but only two Dukes (Argyll and Rutland). Lords Kimberley, Dufferin, Ripon Northbrook, Carrington, Grey, Spencer, Peel, Davey, Reay, Stanley, of Alderley, and Tweedmouth, also were of the contents. It remains to be seen whether the House of Commons will stick to their guns or give way to the Lords. The general opinion is that as the clause did not form part of the original measure,whether from oversight or design is not clear, and as it was adopted on what is called a chance division, the Commons will not carry the matter any further.

RUGBY AND THE AUTHOR OF "TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS."

Old Rugbeians in Bombay will be interested in the ceremony performed at their famous old school on Speech Day. I refer to the unveiling by the Archbishop of Canterbury of Mr. Brock's statue of the late Tom Hughes. It was fitting that the "function" in question should be entrusted to one, who before he became distinguished as a prelate was celebrated as a schoolmaster. Everyone knows the story about the "Rugby boy and the Primate." "Temple," said the youngster of the then headmaster of Rugby, "is a beast, but a just beast." He showed his justice on Saturday. On such an occasion one is inclined to unduly magnify the qualities of the man who is being honoured. Dr. Temple with characteristic courage confined himself to the exact truth in the eulogy it was his duty to pass on the most distinguished school boy who ever lived, "as Mr. Goschen happily describes him." Hughes, said the Archbishop, was not a man of commanding ability, or except in one sense of genius, but he had drunk in

Pictures" is an amusing contrast from the point of view of two young freshmen and from that of an ardent and sentimental young lady. The other sketches are almost as good as these.

THE Two-Shilling Library now being published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. supplies readers with the most popular of the novels written in the sixties and seventies, when daring and realistic stories became the vogue. We have gone much further in that line since, and come out on the other side, and are now abandoning the passionate style for the coolly cynical novel. Rhoda Broughton's "Cometh up as a Flower" loses little of its charm in being read now thirty years after its first publication. The heroine is certainly far more sensible and more wilful than the heroines of the present day society novels. Nelly, though she marries a husband whom she does not care for, to please her father to whom she is devoted, accepts the situation as well as she can, and looks upon her lover as lost to her for ever. This does not, however, prevent her from being dismayed when she hears that he is ordered to India, "to have his young life scorched away," as she tells herself. An up to date heroine now knows better than that. Rhoda Broughton's characters are of the strongly marked common place sort, with healthy appetites, given to pouting lips in passionate romantic feelings, wilful always, often perverse, and it is round this egotistical person that all the interest of the story lies. The interest perhaps is all the greater in that the love-stories are seldom happy, often tragic, invariably absorbing.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

AT the half-yearly meeting of this company, held on June 23 at Cannon Street Hotel, Mr. S. J. Wilde, who presided, expressed regret at the absence, through illness, of their chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Dickens, R. A. The latter had, however, fortunately been able to write his speech, and this he (Mr. Wilde) would read to them. It was to the effect that the report now presented showed a rather better result for the second half-year than had been anticipated when they met in December last. The gross earnings on the State lines, as well as their own, were larger while expenditure was less than had been anticipated. The net result of all this was that, instead of receiving as their share of the combined surplus profits 3 1-2 lacs of rupees, as had been anticipated, they had rather more than 7 1-2 lacs. They were thus able, by adding the undivided profits above 30,000*l*, which with the sanction of the Secretary of State they kept in hand to pay next month 3*l*. 11*s*. per cent., instead of the 3*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*. they had been led to expect. The first three months of the current half-year had been favourable, but since then their earnings showed a gradual diminution, chiefly due to a falling off in the wheat traffic, and it was anticipated that their total revenue would not be more than 17,44,000 Rs., as against 21,86,000 Rs. in the corresponding half of last year. If exchange remained steady at about 1*s*, this would represent about 116,200*l*., or 1*l*. 11*s*. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest. The agreements under which they had for nearly fifteen years worked the Rajputana-Malwa and Cawnpore-Achnera Railways would come to an end twelve months hence, but inasmuch as the working had brought over 4,00,000*l*. sterling as profit to the State, besides a good dividend to themselves, he trusted that the Government would see the wisdom of preserving the continuity of management that had been so successful. The report was adopted.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

At the annual general meeting held at the offices, Coleman Street, on June 22, Major-General Sir H. Greene, who presided, said that, as the result of the board's exertions since the last meeting, the Government of India had agreed that the railway should be placed in a position not less advantageous than any other line having connection with the Southern Mahratta Railway. The arrangement contemplated by the Secretary of State for India was at first intended to be put in force on July 1 last; this was afterwards deferred to October, and it was not until Dec. 15 last that a tentative arrangement was arrived at, the effect of which was at once to double the amount of earnings as compared with those of December 1897. For the first twenty weeks of the current year, as compared with those of the same period of 1898, the average gross earnings per mile per week, had risen from 96 Rs. to 293 Rs., and the company's agent, in a carefully prepared estimate, considered that the net earnings for the half-year ending June 30 should amount to 1,60,000 Rs., as compared with a deficit of over 38,000 Rs. for the corresponding period of last year. The first half-year was always the more profitable, but with very moderate earnings in the second half of this year they might expect to exceed any results that they had met with hitherto. The imports for the period were about the same as in 1898, but the exports increased by 48,000 tons. He had said that this improvement had been effected under a temporary arrangement, the fact being that the traffic managers of the other companies were unable to settle their differences in what they considered the interests of their companies. Several meetings were afterwards held in India without arriving at any definite result, and eventually a committee, composed of one member of each of the boards of the Southern Mahratta, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the company's line, was appointed under the presidency of the Government Director of Indian Railways, and, their report having been accepted by those concerned, a new scale and rates were ordered to be brought in force from July 1 for one year certain. It would be impossible for him to explain the apparently endless difficulties which had been raised in executing the intentions of the Secretary of State, but they appeared now to be in a fair way of being carried out, and he hoped and believed that the result would be beneficial to all concerned. The traffic managers would have to obey the orders they had received, and arrange any minor differences as best they might. The company's rates for grain and seeds were much lower than they were formerly, so that, whatever might have been the differences between the companies, the merchants could have no cause of complaint. He wished to impress upon the proprietors that, although their undertaking had not yet yielded the results which were hoped for in the first instance, the Portuguese Government had never failed to meet their financial engagements to the company with the greatest punctuality. He then moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. F. Youle, and carried.

THE PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

A CAIRO telegram from the *Times* correspondent dated June 27, says:—

Since May 4 there have been 42 cases of plague—25 natives and 17 Europeans—among whom 11 natives died and 6 Europeans. Eight natives and 6 Europeans were cured, leaving 6 natives and 5 Europeans under treatment.

The disease is confined to Alexandria, and has attacked only the lower classes in the native quarters and the Europeans inhabiting the same quarters. The measures adopted—namely, isolation of the sick, segregation of those who have been in contact with them, and the disinfection of their houses and effects—are keeping the disease well under control, as is shown by the fact that no second case occurred in any disinfected house not any case among those segregated. These measures encounter no serious difficulties on the part of the population, and the law framed by the sanitary authorities, being approved by the Mixed Court of Appeal, is applied to Europeans and natives alike.

The highest number of cases was 13 for the week ending June 14. During the following week only 6 occurred, and 8 from the 22nd to to-day, which indicates that the disease is not progressing seriously. The only danger of a bad outbreak would, in the opinion of the Sanitary Department, arise from the concealment of cases, but examination of the dead before burial detects such cases, which, up to the present number only 4. It has been proved that plague exists among rats.

Alexandria is free from anything like panic, though the Bourse is somewhat depressed. The plague question is not a municipal one, but the Alexandria Municipality co-operates harmoniously with the Sanitary Department, which has supreme control.

Cairo June 29.—The total number of plague cases at Alexandria up to date is 47, of which 18 have proved fatal, while 15 persons have been cured. During the week ending to-day there have been 10 new cases, of which 3 ended fatally and 3 were cured. No cases have occurred elsewhere in Egypt.

The Paris "Journal Officiel" publishes a decree prohibiting vessels arriving from a locality recognised as infected with plague, or having on board objects supposed to be infected, from entering France except by the following ports:—Marseilles, Algiers, Pauillac, St. Nazaire, Havre, and Dunkirk. Exception is made in the case of vessels carrying jute, which are allowed to touch at Boulogne. The decree affects arrivals from all ports situated between the delta of the Ganges and the Red Sea, including those of Ceylon and the Persian Gulf, as well as arrivals from the Red Sea and from Egyptian ports on the Mediterranean.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN PERSIA.

A RUSSIAN official communique published in Vienna argues that the peaceful policy of the St. Petersburg Cabinet is proved by the fact that, in spite of the rivalry of England and Russia in China, it maintains very good relations with the English Government. The controversy between the Russian, English, and German newspapers on the question of Persian railways should not be looked upon as a symptom of any far-reaching plans on the part of Russia. That country has no intention in the near future of constructing a railway through Persia to the Persian Gulf. On the contrary, her object is to delay as long as possible the construction of the various lines projected by Germans, Englishmen, and Russians, as the authorities in St. Petersburg are convinced that those railways would be of far great advantage to Germany or England than to Russia, quite apart from the damage which they would do to the Siberian Railway.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—Hamdi Pasha, the Governor of Bassorah, complains of English intrigues. There is little doubt that the state of the province is far from satisfactory. It is filled with insurrection surfer, and possibly the Vali wishes to cover his own responsibility by throwing the blame on imaginary English intrigues, which, however, obtain a certain amount of credence at the Porte, partly owing to the presence of British warships in the Persian Gulf. The Turks believe that any attempt on the part of Russia at Bunder Abbas would be the signal for a British "coup de main."

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

SPEECH BY MR. HAFFKINE.

THE Jannuar dinnep of this society was held at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar-square, on June 23rd, the President, Dr. FRANKLIN PARSONS, occupying the chair. The guests of the society were Dr. Church, president of the Royal College of Physicians, Mr. W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E., Mr. Lithiby, Assistant Secretary of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Thomas Wakley, jun.

The toast of "The Queen and Royal Family" was proposed by the Chairman and that of "The Navy and Army," which was coupled with the names of Fleet Surgeon Theodore Preston, R.N., and Colonel Lane Notter, by Mr. Shirley Murphy.

The toast of "The Visitors," which was proposed by Dr. J. F. Payne, was associated with the names of Mr. Haffkine and Mr. Lithiby. Dr. Payne extolled the services rendered to public health by the Local Government Board and stated in the course of a very appreciative speech that the perusal of Mr. Haffkine's discourse at the Royal Society left in his mind no doubt as to the efficacy of the inoculation system and the great benefit derived therefrom in combating the plague.

Mr. Haffkine, in thanking the speaker and the society for their hospitality and their kind appreciation, said that it afforded him great pleasure to see the epidemiologists of London collected into an organised body of scientific investigators. It so happened now that in whatever part of the world an epidemics of any magnitude broke out—except when epidemic broke out on the Continent of Europe—it was sure to reach and affect a British possession. In this case, as in others, honour and burden and obligation remained inseparable; and if it has come to be that among nations that of Great Britain was the first in trade, expansion of dominion, rule over civilised and uncivilised races, the world must expect that that country will be the first as far as knowledge in general and provision for the health and safety of mankind are concerned. The advent of the plague in China, India, and Egypt has directed as much attention towards the epidemiologists of this country and their labours as some seven years ago the cholera on the continent did towards the studies and efforts made at that time in France, Germany, and Russia. An enormous amount of new knowledge was then created by numberless investigators—by Roux, Metchnikoff, Sanarelli, Renan, Mendoza, Pfeiffer and Kolle, Frankel, Lafler, Neisser, Peuhf, Sobernheim, Max Bleich, Gunter, Foker, Weibel, Haider, Katscher, Bonhoff, Russell, Dunbar, Fischer, Dahmen, Sprong, Orloff, Bujwid, Wiltschur, Sawtschenko, Blackstein, and very many others too numerous for him to mention. It seemed to him, however, that one very important teaching was to be extracted from all those past efforts. While they themselves (the company at the dinner) were rightly proud of the important acquisitions made by the craft during those few years of study it was odd to see that the practical statesman, the man concerned in the welfare of nations, was scarcely aware of those acquisitions and remained conscious of one fact, which was that if cholera were to break out to-day again in Europe or in any other part of the world the sanitarian and the administrator and the ordinary citizen would find not a single weapon added by those innumerable continental investigations to their arsenal of defence as it existed before 1892. Would they the epidemiologists be justified in quarrelling with the statesman because of his want of appreciation? He (Mr. Haffkine) presumed that the majority of the company present, and he included himself in that majority, belonged to the category of thinkers who believed that brains and powers of observation and of study were given to man for the purpose of bettering the conditions of life whether those conditions affected himself or his fellow creatures or the animal or vegetable or the inanimate world around him. And if that was true the investigator might well feel his responsibility before the sceptical statesman who remained unsatisfied and before the ordinary man who looked up to the scientist for instruction as to how to resist evil and attain good and who got no response to his appeal. If they were to be questioned as to how it was that so much valuable knowledge contained no teaching, no guidance in actual life, and was taking so long to lead to any palpable benefit he for one would answer that whatever experience he possessed in the matter pointed for him to one circumstance—to the want of organisation in the studies and laboratories of Europe. Was it not true that for knowledge to be *useful* it must not only comprise a large number of facts, but that all those facts must be such as to find themselves connected in one particular central point which them appears as a real, concrete lever whereby to move and to direct the course of events in nature? Not only in such a vast complex of phenomena as that represented by an epidemic, but upon one square yard of pasture soil, every one of them would be able to point out quite a definite set of objects of investigation such as might keep occupied all the institutions of the world for physical, chemical, mineralogical, zoological, botanical, even sociological, and many other researches during a period of time—if they wished only to limit it there—of a century to come. It was then that the good application which man could make of his intellectual gifts consisted not in taking in all the infinity of facts and phenomena which happened to pass around him, but in desrying and singling out among them such as were combined by an intimate, concrete, demostrable relation of cause and effect, or of common cause or of combined effect or of any other clearly conceived relation, and of which at the existing stage of our power and knowledge the best use for the benefit of the living generations could be made. There was hardly any need for him to qualify that conclusion by adding that the recognition of that kind of facts was not always easy or possible; that, secondly, if they were to systematically neglect the recording of knowiege which they came across, but for which there happened to be at the time no recognised demand in the forum of science, great losses for that science would ultimately result; and that, lastly, the natural development of thought necessitated the investigation of subjects which found themselves in logical sequence with already existing information, whether those subjects be or be not of a character leading to benefit to man. Those maxims were irrefutable and should be accepted as such. But at the same time it was certain that when setting out upon an investigation immense importance belonged to the general plan, to a far-sighted selection of problems, to the recognition of essential and unessential important and secondary, ones; and it remained true that the secret of obtaining useful knowledge lay in that necessity of collecting in a short space of time and while the study is guided by one leading and discriminating purpose of a large amount of correlative and keenly, sagaciously scrutinized and illuminated facts. In experimental science, however, every bit of knowledge is to be gathered by direct exploration, by seeing, feeling, analysing, interpreting every slight act and subject at work in the factory of nature. And the scientist, be he as greatly gifted as he may has no more than one set of eyes, ears, hands, one brain to work with, and it is not more possible for him to divine and guess and effect many things at one time than it is for any other worker in any other field of activity. An organisation of studies is evidently necessary. It must be rendered universally known and understood that problems of scientific inquiry necessitated the maintenance of not less strict and combined a service of trained workers than even a military organisation, or a mill or factory, or an enterprise of any kind where complicated work is to be done and divided amongst a number of coordinate agencies. The scientist from whom useful teaching is expected must be able to know well every collaborator with whom he is sharing a given part of his programme of work; must be well aware of the extent of their abilities, of their fitness, for special tasks; must understand and be able to rightly appreciate the meaning of their reports, the value of their observations; must be able, so to say, to look through the instruments and eyes of his staff of co-workers, to listen through their ears, and be able to reckon at every given moment on their loyal cooperation in the common task of research. Is it only by introducing a whole service of investigators into a coordinate machinery of inquiry, by transforming a scientific school into one collective investigator, animated with trust in their teacher and guided by one idea that important knowledge as to the things in nature—*useful truths*—can be gathered, and that the study of calamitous phenomena like epidemics can yield effective information for the benefit of a country and of mankind as a whole.

Mr. Tithiby, in the course of an interesting speech, insisted that the epidemiologist must not lose heart because his work is not at once taken advantage of by the legislature. An Act of Parliament was, as it were, the resultant of many complex and often antagonistic forces, of which science was not at present as powerful as it should be. There was, however, this consolation to the epidemiologist: that what he thought to-day the Local Government Board would not improbably think to-morrow.

The toast of "The Epidemiological Society" was proposed by Dr. Church, President of the Royal College of Physicians, and the Chairman in returning thanks for the society pointed out that the Epidemiological Society was the oldest of the societies dealing with questions of public health, having been in existence for nearly half a century. Its formation was first mooted by Mr. Tucker, afterwards one of its honorary secretaries, and it was inaugurated at a meeting held on July 30th, 1850, under the chairmanship of Lord Ashley, then a member of the first General Board of Health, and afterwards, as the Earl of Shaftesbury, so well known for his labours of practical philantropy in many different fields. The first President was Dr. Benjamin Guy Babington who held that office for 14 years and who was followed by a line of distinguished successors. It was at first expected that the society would be largely supported by the general public as well as by medical men, but this hope was not realised although the membership of the society had never been limited to the medical profession and valuable papers had occasionally been contributed by laymen. Owing to want of funds in its earlier years the society was unable to carry out one of its original objects—viz., the instituting of investigation on its own behalf into local epidemics and the need for such work was later superseded by the appointment of a Government medical staff and of local medical officers of health. For a similar reason the society was unable at first to publish Transactions, being dependent on the medical press for the insertion of abstracts of its proceedings, but since 1859 it had published Transactions, at first occasionally and now annually. The earlier labours of the society dealt with small-pox and vaccination. On this subject it presented in 1853 a report which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed and which largely contributed to the passing in that year of the first compulsory Vaccination Act. In 1859 it carried out an investigation by a committee on the subject of diphtheria. Among the other subjects which had frequently occupied its attention might be mentioned cholera, plague, fevers, leprosy and torpical diseases, naval and military diseases, and general questions relating to epidemics. In 1891 it had founded in commemoration of the centenary of vaccination a Jenner medal which had appropriately been first bestowed on Mr. W. H. Power, F.R.S., whose demonstration that the aggregation of small-pox patients in hospitals in populous places caused the disease to spread around them had led to the removal of small-pox hospitals out of towns and thus had done more, at any rate as regards London, to diminish small-pox than anything since the introduction of vaccination. The society differed from other similar societies in its cosmopolitan character, having correspondences and contributors not only in British colonies and dependencies but also in foreign countries in all quarters of the word, and also in its dealing with the behaviour of diseases among communities of men rather than with clinical and pathological studies on the one hand or with administrative questions on the other hand. Whatever progress might be made in bacteriology the need for checking the results of laboratory experiments by epidemiological observation would still remain.

Mr. Malcolm Morris proposed "The Health of the Gueatman," and the reply of Dr. Parsons concluded an interesting series of speeches.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

ADMIRALTY, June 19.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut. P. L. W. Bourchier to be capt., in lieu of Major Holmes, extra-regimentally employed; Lieut. E. Wray to be capt., vice Eyre, prom.

June 20.

Lieut. L. F. C. Jackson has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of commander.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Qrmr and Honorary Major J. Burtenshaw is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881; Sergt-Major (Warrant Officer) W. S. Blackman to be qrmr., with the honorary rank of lieut, vice Burtenshaw, ret.

June 21.

The Rev J. C. Loisbman has been appointed chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Qrmr and Honorary Major J. Murphy is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, under the provisions of her Majesty's order in Council of Nov 29, 1881; Superintending Clerk (Warrant Officer) Fielder Duffin to be qrmr, with the honorary rank of lieut, vice Murphy, ret.

Royal Marines—Qrmr and Honorary Major J. Murphy (Retired List) is appointed recruiting staff officer, second class, for duty as assist. to the Inspector of Marine Recruiting.

June 22.

Assist. Paymr. J. E. Jones has been promoted to the rank of paymaster in her Majesty's fleet.

Acting Chief Engr A. T. Webb has been confirmed as chief engineer in her Majesty's fleet.

June 23.

Rear-Admiral H. St. L. B. Palliser has been placed on the retired list of his rank. Consequent thereon the following promotion has been made from the same date:—Capt. A. B. Bickford, C.M.G., aide-de-camp, to be rear-admiral in her Majesty's fleet. Consequent on the foregoing the following promotions have been made on the retired list from the same date:—Capts. W. C. Karslake, . . F. Clark, W. M. Lang, B. E. Cochrane, J. E. Pringle, W. B. Bridges, A. G. McKechnie, G. T. H. Boyes, R. F. Hammick, to be rear-admirals.

June 24.

Capt. A. A. Chase Parr has been appointed naval aide-de-camp to her Majesty, in the place of Capt. A. K. Bickford, C.M.G., promoted to flag rank.

June 25.

Retired Staff Eng. E. J. Rattenbury has been advanced to the rank of fleet engineer in her Majesty's fleet.

WAR OFFICE, June 23.

5th Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut. W. E. Shobart to be major, vice E. Hogan, prom. lieut-col, Cavalry Depot; Lieut. B. R. M. Glossop to be capt., vice W. E. Shobart.

6th Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut. E. F. Green resigns his commission; Qrmr and Honorary Capt. J. Brittlebank retires on ret. pay; Sergt.-Major L. J. Wheeler to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut., vice Honorary Capt. J. Brittlebank.

1st Dragoons—Second Lieut. B. A. P. Leighton to be lieut., vice G. F. Steele, appointed adj.

2nd Dragoons—Second Lieut. J. F. Rhodes (University candidate), from 1st Vol batt the Hampshire Regt, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. C. Lackworth, resigned.

5th Lancers—Lieut. J. B. Scrivener to be capt., vice E. B. Wilson, seconded; Supernumerary Lieut. A. V. L. Wood to be lieut., vice J. B. Scrivener.

7th Hussars—Capt. J. S. Nicholson, D.S.O., to be major, vice Brevet Lieut-Col. H. M. Ridley ret.

21st Lancers—Capt. J. G. Fair is seconded for service as adj. of the Cavalry Depot.

Royal Artillery—Capt. J. H. Mansell is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt. J. A. Moren is seconded for service as an adj. of Volunteers: Lieut. W. S. Armitage retires from the Service receiving a gratuity. Lieut. L. A. D. Naper, from the Durham Art, to be second lieutenant; Capt. C. W. Clark to be adj.; Second Lieut. Master Gunner W. H. Rowley to be lieut. (district officer), vice W. Parker, prom.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Col. A. R. F. Dorward, D.S.O. on completion of five years service as a regtl. lieut is placed on half pay. The undermentioned majors to be lieut.-cols—A. G. Fooy, vice R. Dickinson, prom. supernumerary col in the army; C. H. Darling, assist. inspector of fortifications at Headqrs, vice Brevet Col. A. R. F. Dorward, D.S.O. The undermentioned capts to be majors:—A. A. D. G. Shelley, vice A. G. Foly, F. Grimville, D.S.O., vice C. H. Darling. Lieut.-Col. C. St. B. Sladen is placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health; Second Lieut. A. H. Thomas to be lieut.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. C. Le Despencer Leslie-Melvill, from 4th batt the Lincolnshire Regt, to be Lieut. in succession to Lieut. G. F. Molyneux-Montgomerie, seconded.

Scots Guards—Lieut-Col and Col. M. W. Wilson, C.B. on completion of his Period of service in Command of a batt is placed on half-pay; Major and Lieut.-Col. and Col. A. H. Scott-Murray retires on ret. pay; Capt. H. Hampden Wigram to be Major vice A. Drummond, ret.

Regimental District—C. I. F. Cochrane, on completion of his period of service in command of the 37th Regimental District (the Hampshire Regt.), is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Supernumerary Capt. E. H. Molyneux Seel to be capt, vice H. H. Francis ret.; Lieut. J. H. M. Davie to be capt. vice J. Raill, dec.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment—Capt. G. V. Danglish to be major, vice J. W. Hind, prom. lieut-col on half-pay.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment—Lieut. I. G. Sewell, from 4th batt to be second lieut., in succession to lieut. R. C. Batt, prom.

The Kings Liverpool Regiment—Lieut. D. Y. Watt, from 3rd batt to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. J. Langdon, seconded.

The Suffolk Regiment—Capt. S. B. Stortnerd is seconded for service as an adj. of Volunteers.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Second Lieut. E. B. Hagger, from 3rd Essex Regt., to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. B. Roney-Dougal, prom.

The Princess of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut. R. G. Cooper-King is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Supernumerary Capt. M. J. Sweetman to the line, vice W. S. H. May, seconded.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut. F. W. Crawshay to be capt., vice J. K. Gibbs, seconded; Second Lieut. W. H. Denne to be lieut., vice F. W. Crawshay.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Capt. W. Pearson retires from the Service receiving a gratuity; Capt. T. Frewen, from 3rd batt., to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. A. S. Logan, seconded.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Second Lieut. S. H. L. Galbraith to be lieut., vice W. H. Joiner, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Cheshire Regiment—Second Lieut. W. W. B. Gover, to be lieut., vice A. B. Wescott, seconded.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut. W. G. Vyvyan, from the Falmouth Division, Submarine Miners, Royal Engr. Militia, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut. R. A. Rumers, prom.

The South Wales Borderers—Sergt-Major A. Black to be qrmr, with the honorary rank of lieut, vice Honorary Capt. J. Tigar ret.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—To be second lieut:—Second Lieut. O. M. Torkington, from 4th batt, in succession to Lieut. W. D. O'Brien, prom.; Lieut. D. R. Ewing, from 3rd Royal Irish Rifles, in succession to Lieut. H. O. W. Lloyd, seconded.

The Worcestershire Regiment—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Second Lieut. O. M. Torkington, from 4th Cameronians Scottish Rifles, which was notified in the Gazette of May 16, 1899, is cancelled.

The East Surrey Regiment—Lieut-Col. F. F. F. Roupell, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half-pay. Major W. J. H. Frodsham to be lieut-col, vice F. F. F. Roupell.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Second Lieut. A. P. Bass (University candidate from 3rd batt to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut. T. L. Trethewy, prom.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment—Qrmr and Honorary Capt. W. Fitzpatrick retires on ret. pay.

The Border Regiment—Capt. A. S. W. Moffat to be adj vice Capt. R. de B. Lancaster, whose period of service in that appointment expires.

The Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regiment—Lieut. M. B. Webb, from 3rd East Lancashire Regt, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut. F. J. Bamford, prom.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Second Lieut. C. C. Wood to be lieut vice G. Loch, seconded.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment—Qrmr Sergt. J. Lee to be qrmr, with the honorary rank of lieut vice Honorary Lieut. J. Read dec.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut. W. Barnett to be capt.

The Manchester Regiment—To be second lieut:—Capt. W. C. N. Hastings, from 4th South Wales Borderers, in succession to Lieut. W. W. C. Stevenson, seconded. Second Lieut. E. N. Fisher (University candidate, from 1st Volunteer batt the Hampshire Regt, in succession to Lieut. T. W. H. Jones, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps. Second Lieut. W. B. Ashdown (University candidate from 4th Volunteer batt the Suffolk Regt Regt on augmentation.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. R. E. Galindo is placed on ret. pay.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. A. Campbell to be lieut.-col., vice Hall, dec.; Capt. G. B. Cary, C.M.G., aide-de-camp to the Queen, removed on appointment to the command of the 22nd and 24th regiments, district.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt. L. W. Wallace, from 7th King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut. J. Murray, dec.

The Princess of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)—Lieut. T. W. Butler-Kearney, from 4th batt, to be second lieut, on augmentation.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt. A. H. D. Britton, from 3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be second lieut. M. P. E. Lonsdale, prom.

Army Medical Staff—Surg.-Gen. A. F. Churchill, M.B, is placed on ret. pay.

The Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut. A. B. MacCarthy, M.B, resigns his commission. Qrmr and Honorary Capt. J. Connor is placed on ret. pay. Sergt.-Major G. H. Painton to be qrmr, with the honorary rank of lieut, vice Honorary Capt. T. Connor.

The following promotions and retirements were announced at the Admiralty on June 21:—Promotion: Capt. Andrew M. K. Bickford, to be rear-admiral, with seniority of June 23. Retirements: Rear-Admiral H. St. L. B. Palliser, placed on Retired List; Retired Capts. W. C. Karslake, B. F. Clark, W. M. Lang, B. E. Cochrane, J. E. Pringle, . . B. Bridges, . . P. W. Needham, A. G. M'Kechnie, G. T. H. Boyes, and R. F. Hammick, all placed on Retired List, and allowed to assume the rank of rear-admiral, and all to date from June 22.

Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Fisher has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean Station, to date July 1.

Capt. R. F. H. Henderson, C.B. has taken up his duties as superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard.

Qrmr and Honorary Major J. Murphy, Royal Marine Light Inf., on retirement has been appointed assistant to the inspector of Marine Recruiting in London.

Capt. W. Marrack, R.N., has taken over the command of the Devonport Dockyard Reserve, in succession to Capt. W. A. D. Acland.

Sir William White, K.C.B, Chief Constructor of the Navy, is to be presented with the freedom of Devonport. Sir William is a "Devonport boy," and served his time as apprentice in the dockyard there.

June 21—Lieutenant—A. P. Savill, to the Pembroke, to date June 29. Naval Cadet—The Hon. P. G. K. C. Acheson, to the Repson, to date June 24.

June 26—Fleet Surgeon—E. R. H. Pollard, to Haslar Hospital, to date June 24. Assistant Paymasters—L. G. Waleigh, to the Impregnable; M. Leask, to the Renown; and A. W. Kimber, to the Furious, to date June 24.

June 27—Fleet Engineers—J. R. B. Wright, to the Vivid, for the Bellerophon; and J. Shirvel, to the Vivid, for the Calypso, to date June 26.

June 28—Lieutenant—C. H. Fox, to the Pembroke, for the Haughty, to date July 7. Sub-Lieutenant—F. G. C. Coates, to the Pembroke, for the Haughty, to date July 7. Deputy-Inspector-General—H. D. Stanisfreet, to Haslar Hospital, in charge, to date July 12. Engineer—T. B. Huddy, to the Duke of Wellington for the Vulture, to date June 27.

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Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is blown in the glass of each Bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLO

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN spoke on June 26 at the annual meeting of the grand committee of the Birmingham Liberal Unionists' Association, and devoted his remarks almost exclusively to the Transvaal difficulty.

THE BOER MENACE TO OUR PARAMOUNTCY.

The situation with which they had to deal was created by the policy of the Government of the Transvaal, pursued over a long course of years, and which was now acknowledged both by friends and foes to be not only oppressive and unjust, but to constitute a menace to British interests, and a serious danger to our position as the Paramount Power in South Africa. In 1881 President Kruger had promised equal rights to settlers and burghers but the promise had been broken. Moreover, four times, at least, the aggressions and intrigues of the Boers had brought us to the verge of war with them. At the present time, owing to the disturbed state of South Africa, owing to the enormous military preparations of the Transvaal, we had to increase the permanent garrison of our colonies in the Cape and at Natal. That had put on us an additional expenditure, which could not be less than 500,000l. sterling a year.

One thing, however, in common fairness, has to be set on the other side in drawing up the balance-sheet of our relations with the Transvaal, and that is the Jameson Raid. . . . But that one great fault has been, I think, sufficiently atoned for. Remember it was not the cause of the state of things of which I have to complain in a certain sense. . . . If the friendly novice of Lord Ripon had been taken in 1894, there would have been no Raid in 1895, and now in 1899 we should not again be face to face with a new African crisis.

A TRIBUTE TO SIR ALFRED MILNER.

For three years following the Raid the attitude of the British Government had been one of constant patience and self-control, but the result had been disheartening. At this juncture came the invitation to the Bloemfontein Conference. We hope sincerely, continued Mr. Chamberlain, that Sir Alfred Milner, whose personal qualities rendered him especially fit for such negotiations, would be able to remove the prejudice and suspicion which unfortunately had for so long a time stood in the way of an amicable agreement. And let me here pause for a moment. Who is Sir Alfred Milner? Sir Alfred Milner—one of the most distinguished of the Civil servants of the Crown, a man who has been equally successful in a great office at home and in a responsible position in Egypt—was selected by the Government with, I venture to say, the unanimous assent of this country expressed by the leaders of the Opposition as well as by the Ministerial supporters. He was chosen by us as specially marked out for this most difficult, this most responsible position of Governor of the Cape, of High Commissioner of the Queen, because of his great ability, his cool judgment, his unfailing tact, and his impartial mind. It is no open to those who recognised those great qualities in him two years ago, now that he has had two years' experience of South Africa, now that he has brought an absolutely impartial judgment to bear on the questions submitted to him, to treat him as a prejudiced partisan because his conclusions do not agree with theirs. Mr. Chamberlain then, after a brilliant comparison between this country and France, asked if we were going to follow the example of our neighbours and throw mud at an illustrious man because he tells us something with which some of us may not be able to agree.

"WE INTEND TO SUPPORT SIR ALFRED."

That was not, at all events, the way in which the British Government understood its duty. We selected Sir Alfred Milner, said the Colonial Secretary, we sent him out because we believed that he was the best man to deal with this difficult question, and now that he is there in the midst of intrigue and hatred we intend to support him. We have confidence in his judgment, we accept his general conclusions; we take full responsibility for all that he has done. I must notice another set of critics, who say, forsooth "Yes, for Sir Alfred Milner we should have respect, but Sir Alfred Milner has been controlled and directed by the Colonial Secretary." So they really think that Sir Alfred Milner is so poor a creature. Such suspicion is dishonouring to him. It is absolutely without foundation. We have trusted Sir Alfred Milner, and beyond general instructions to him to use all his endeavours to bring about a peaceful settlement we have left him free, we have refrained from tying his hands, we have allowed him as much discretion as was possible in the circumstances. Sir Alfred Milner has given us his opinion. I am abused—for what, ye gods, should I not be abused?—because I published his despatch, which was sent to me for publication. What would have been said if I had withheld it? He has given us his views, and I hope they will be weighed by his countrymen, the vast majority of whom, at any rate, I believe, will have no sympathy with these attempts to belittle him, and to minimise the importance of his judgment.

THE MINIMUM OF REFORM.

Discussing Mr. Kruger's franchise proposals, Mr. Chamberlain declared that no amendment of these proposals can be acceptable to her Majesty's Government which does not give to the Uitlanders at once some appreciable representation.

Unfortunately, President Kruger still delays to seize the opportunity which is offered him of passing a moderate measure which would not in any degree derogate from the power of authority, which would not interfere with the independence of his country, which would only give this small representation to the majority of the population, he hesitates to accept it, and delay is danger. We see that all business in South Africa is at a standstill, the country is in a ferment of agitation, the feeling on both sides is rising until it may become impossible to reconcile those whose common interests and close neighbourhood would certainly make them friends if only this one great cause of difference were finally removed. It is not merely a question of the franchise. The franchise is only a test of the spirit in which this crisis is to be dealt with. The monopolies by which the alien population are defrauded, the denial of education to their children, the misconduct of the inefficient, the ignorant police, the brutal outrages that are constantly being committed on the subjects of the Queen and on the coloured men who are also British subjects and come from Cape Colony, and the general insecurity of life, as illustrated by the murder of Edgar and by the subsequent murder of Mrs. Appelbe—all these things are a scandal to us, regrettable and deplorable as they undoubtedly are, are only incidents in a general situation. Separately, no doubt, they may be palliated or disputed.

BRITISH INTERESTS AT STAKE.

The Transvaal enjoys an enormous Secret Service Fund and so long as it enjoys that it may be certain of having friends and advocates in every country. But I defy anyone, by any legal subtlety, by any possible ingenuity of words, to deny the fact that, owing to the general attitude of the Transvaal Government the credit of the British name, the power of this country to protect its subjects when they appeal to it, our position in South Africa, and our influence with the native races who still form a majority of the population, are all at stake.

In the situation which I have ventured to make clear to you what is the duty of her Majesty's Government? (A Voice: "Fight them.") Our first object, our principal object, to which all our energies must be devoted, is to secure an amicable settlement. The worst enemies of peace, however, are those who for purposes of their own, are misleading President Kruger, and encouraging him to resist the pressure which is put on him by telling him that if he will only stand firm he will find in this country a divided Government and a divided people. As to the Government, there is not the least foundation for that statement. (Prolonged cheering.) We are, and we have been, absolutely unanimous as to the policy which is to be pursued. Those who say that there is a party within the Government that desires war are guilty of a wicked and a mischievous untruth. On the other hand, those fall into a grievous error who think that there is a party within the Government who, having put their hands to the plough, will now draw back. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) We will not be hurried on the one hand; we will not be held back on the other. But having undertaken this business, we will see it through. The vast majority of our people, at any rate, recognise that there are substantial grievances which must be redressed, and that reform is necessary; and if I may judge from what appears in representative organs in the foreign Press and in the Press of the United States of America, I believe that the view is generally adopted that if President Kruger remains unapproachable by argument, he will not have a single supporter in the civilised world.

I hope that he may be able to appreciate the fact that we have no design on the independence of his country. I hope, also, that the efforts of our loyal Dutch subjects in Cape Colony—of men, for instance, like Mr. Hofmeyr, who has deservedly a great influence with his fellow countrymen—I hope that his efforts and those of the Government and especially of the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, to bring about an amicable arrangement, to induce the President to make the necessary concessions, will be successful.

THE POLICY OF PATIENCE.

We are told that patience and moral pressure will bring about a settlement. I devoutly pray that they may. I agree that moral pressure should be exhausted before any man talks of anything else. But there is, I imagine, no responsible person who would pretend that, after successive Governments had recognised the danger of the position and had made positive requests, that the position can be allowed indefinitely to remain as it is at present. Every man of sense must see that there comes a time when patience is hardly be distinguished from weakness, and when moral pressure becomes a farce, which cannot be continued without loss of self-respect. I say the time never come in this instance. But if it does, unless I misjudge the temper and the character of my countrymen, if they see that their Government are asking for what it has a right and a duty to demand, asking it in conciliatory terms, pressing it only by moral persuasion and friendly remonstrance, if they see, I say, that that Government is again and again rebuffed, that its friendly remonstrances and advice are scorned and its requests refused, they will expect and insist that means shall be found to secure a result which is not only desirable in the interest of the British subject, but which is essential to the peace and prosperity of the whole of South Africa. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Replying to a vote of thanks, Mr. Chamberlain said: I believe that we have reached a critical and a turning point in the history of the Empire, which I desire so much to see continually growing great and glorious. I think our colonies, and, indeed, I might almost say the nations of the world, are watching us in a difficulty which may well try the temper and the character of a people, watching to see how we shall emerge from it.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The Rennes Court-martial will consist of Colonel Jouaust, of the Engineers, president; Majors Braon, Proffet, and Merle, of the Artillery; and Captains Carfait and Beauvais.

Mme. Dreyfus and her parents, M. and Mme. Hadamard, left Paris on June 28 for Rennes, where they had a quiet reception.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire complains that Lieutenant Carriere, the Rennes commissary or prosecutor, has no notice of his letters offering to produce witnesses and declaring that if they are not called he will publish their statements. This ex-judge seems strangely ignorant of the fact that he has no *locus standi* whatever and that Lieutenant Carriere, though only a law student, knows his duty better than to accept an officious outsider as an assistant.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

A NEW MINISTRY has at last been formed. Both M Waldeck-Rousseau and M. Carrien having failed to form a Ministry, M. Loubet resolved to summon M. Bourgeois from The Hague. He considered that he could serve France more usefully at the Peace Conference than in office, but during his stay in Paris he used all his influence in securing the support of his friends to a Waldeck Rousseau Cabinet, and, ultimately, the following Ministry was formed on June 22:—

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; General de Galliffet, War; M. de Lanessan, Marine; M. Monis, Justice; M. Delcasse, Foreign Affairs; M. Millerand, Commerce; M. Caillaux, Finance; M. Georges Leygues, Education; M. Pierre Baudin, Public Works; M. Decrais, Colonies; M. Jean Dupuy, Agriculture.

M. Delcasse and M. Leygues retain their posts, and M. Waldeck-Rousseau is the only other Minister who has held office before. M. Mongeot will remain Under-Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs. The Ministry of Public Worship will be attached to the Interior.

The new Government thus contains all shades of Republicans, MM. Millerand and Baudin being even Socialists. Their joining a Cabinet which contains General de Galliffet, who acted with such severity in the supression of the Commune, has resulted in a split in the party. At a Cabinet Council held on Friday, June 23, M. Lepine was appointed Prefect of Police (an office which he held in 1894), and the terms of the Ministerial declaration were discussed. After the Council a deputation of the Socialist group waited on the Premier, who promised a number of measures "calculated to satisfy the most exacting." He explained that General de Galliffet's letter of last April, deprecating any prosecution of generals as reprisals in the Dreyfus case, did not bind the Government. The Municipal Council, after a stormy discussion, rejected by a large majority a resolution denouncing General de Galliffet as an "assassin of women, children, and old men" in 1871.

On Monday (June 26) the Government met the Chamber, and three interpellations were at once offered on their policy, M. de Cassagnac withdrawing a fourth, as his friends advised him it would be a pretext for Republican concentration. The declaration of the Cabinet read by the Premier set forth that they accepted the task set forth by the Chamber of defending Republican institutions and insuring public order:—

"To put an end to agitations directed, under appearances which are easily seen through, against the system which universal suffrage has consecrated and will know how to maintain, to require in all the public services faithful co-operation and the courage of responsibilities—such should be the prime anxiety of the Government which presents itself before you. It will not be its fault if justice does not accomplish its work in the plenitude of its independence. It is resolved enforcing respect for all judgments."

The interpellations of MM. Roche and Mirman produced violent attacks on General de Galliffet and M. de Lanessan, who, it was recalled, had been removed by M. Delcasse from his colonial governorship for communicating secrets to the Press. The supporters of Mr. Meline declared they could not vote for the Government which contained M. Millerand, and some of the Extreme Left said the same of General de Galliffet, but a strong appeal from M. Brisson to all true Republicans to vote for the Government seems to have carried the day. The order of the day, pure and simple, which was demanded by the Ministry, was rejected by 271 to 248. Priority for a resolution repudiating General de Galliffet was rejected by 377 votes to seventy-one. M. Perillier's resolution, expressing confidence in the Government, was then accepted by 263 votes to 237. M. Goujon thought even then by the addition of a phrase—"but regretting the composition of the Cabinet"—to undo the victory, but M. Deschanel ruled that to bring the President in was contrary to the Constitution.

In the Senate a vote of confidence was passed by 157 to twenty-five.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Dalziel sends word that the *Gaulois* publishes an extraordinary letter addressed by a Lieutenant Arnal to President Loubet. The lieutenant has just resigned his commission, and he says in his letter that he did so in order to be able to tell the President what he thought of him. This he proceeds to do:—

"I hate you, M. le President, solely because you are doing so much harm to France. After being the protector of schemes you are now preparing to protect a traitor. Twice have I blushed with shame at having to carry my sword, once when on guard at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs when you returned from Versailles in a tumult of hisses and groans. As the flag beside me was lowered in your honour, it seemed to me that some of your shame bespattered me. The second time I was on duty at your Palace, and duty imposed upon me the task of saluting you. I dreamed that Deroulede had ordered me to arrest you. I awoke to duty, which compelled me to salute you. You looked at me, but I do not know if you noticed the flush of hatred on my brow. Prosecute me if you dare. M. Deroulede and M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire are my witness. My father was a brave soldier who taught me to despise such men as you." General de Galliffet, however, promptly reduced this young ruffian to the ranks.

General de Galliffet has sent a circular to all the departments of his Ministry, and notably to the General Headquarter Staff, forbidding any officers under him to make any communication whatsoever to the Press. In order that there may be no excuses as to ignorance of this order, each officer in the various departments has had to sign the document after it was current that General de Galliffet had been attacked by an individual who had fired several shots from a revolver at him is entirely without foundation.

The *Courrier du Soir* is informed that it is the intention of the Government to bring in a law which for the future would protect the President of the Republic from outrages in the Press, as have been the representatives of foreign Powers for some years past.

That the Nationalists have no intention of abandoning the campaign which they have recommenced is proved by a manifesto signed by M. Francois Coppee, which has been issued and addressed "to all patriots." This document states that the decisive hour has come, and that the propaganda of their ideas was never more necessary than now. Their programme of action is traced by the fine words of M. Paul Deroulede, and the appeal proceed:—

All people of heart, and all men of action, must band together. A regime which is killing France must be finished with before France succumbs. It is to all those who wish it to live that we appeal to place in common their goodwill, their resources, their strength, and their devotion. The knives are syndicated. Let honest folks unite. We are in the thick of the fight, and I firmly believe that the victory is near. Give us the sinews of war.

M. Maxime Lisbonne, the ex-colonel of the Commune, has written the following letter to General de Galliffet, the Minister of War:—

Citizen General.—Yesterday I was your adversary, but you triumphed in the Chamber, and I am now your humble *servitour*. You are right, my old swordsman. Take a whip and lash all those Parliamentarians. (Signed) Colonel Lisbonne.

THE WIDOW'S DILEMMA.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

A very amusing incident, so far we believe unrecorded, lately happened on board a steamer bound from England to Bombay. Amongst the passengers was a widow of about thirty-five, whose charming manners, graceful appearance, vivacity, and personal beauty had constituted her prime favourite on board before she had been at sea five days. But on the sixth day she suddenly disappeared! Disappeared, that is, from the sight of her fellow-passengers, and as completely as if she had been spirited away. Enquiries, which were naturally promptly set afoot regarding so popular and charming a fellow-voyager, merely elicited the fact that Mrs.——was seriously ill, and that she was confined to her cabin, and no questions, no coaxing, no chaffing, and no stratagem could wring from the ship's Doctor any information further than that the lady was seriously indisposed, and should probably not appear again on deck until they landed in Bombay." Of course speculation was rife—and rife with the gossip usual to boarding tittle-tattle—regarding the lady's illness. But speculation availed nothing, the Doctor remained adamant, the Captain knew nothing, the Stewardess was as mute as the grave, and the passengers were perforce obliged to bear their unsatisfied curiosity and their disconsolateness as best they could. But at last the secret oozed out. How, it was never known, but on the evening before the steamer dropped anchor in the Bombay Harbour, it was the common knowledge of the first-class saloon that the lovely widow's continuous retirement from the scenes of her popularity had been due to a most unfortunate, but laughable, accident. It appeared that she had owed much of her facial beauty to complete sets of false teeth, both top and bottom, and one morning in throwing what she thought was a glass of water out of the port-hole, she precipitated her teeth into the sea! Who could blame her after such a misfortune for not caring to appear again on deck? The lady, the Doctor afterwards explained, had neglected her teeth in her younger days, and had consequently lost them, through decay, one after the other. Young people now, however, need have no dread of a similar catastrophe. The use of "Odol" prevents this. "Odol" not only preserves the teeth, but it beautifies them, and penetrates even to the innermost crevices, acting as an antiseptic to the teeth, the gums, and the mouth generally. It forms, moreover, a most invigorating and healthy nose-bath. All the leading Chemists stock it (price two rupees), the Wholesale Consignees being Bertie-Smith & Co., of 23 to 31, Apollo Street. As a valuable toilet article it has claimed and has received the distinction of being *facile princeps*.

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Every sufferer should take fresh hope. Don't give up because other remedies have failed. Little's Oriental Balm will relieve and cure you. It will make you a new man or woman. It will drive the pains, aches and stiffness from your limbs. There is no guesswork about it—no uncertainty. It is an absolute cure if used persistently and regularly. Thousands of people scattered over the earth testify to its marvelous virtues.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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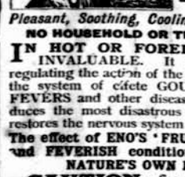

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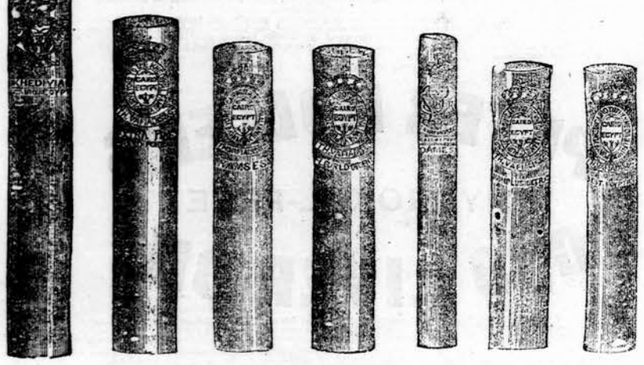

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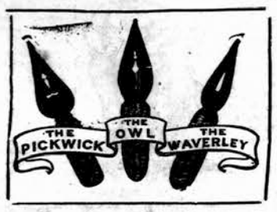

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